Brien McMahon

LATE A SENATOR FROM
CONNECTICUT

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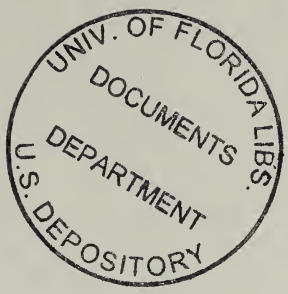
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Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Brien McMahon

LATE A SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT

Eighty-third Congress
First Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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Biography

BRIEN MCMAHON was born in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., October 6, 1903; attended the public schools; was graduated from Fordham University, New York, N. Y., in 1924 and from the law school of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1927; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced practice in Norwalk, Conn.; city judge of Norwalk, Conn., in 1933, but resigned to become special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States 1933–35; Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Deparment of Justice Criminal Division 1935–39; resumed the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C., and Norwalk, Conn.; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1944; reelected in 1950 and served from January 3, 1945, until his death in Washington, D. C., July 28, 1952; interment in St. Mary's Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn.

In the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, *April 2, 1953.*

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 199) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, May 6, 1953, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand in recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provision of clause 9 (n) (1) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for 30 legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services

in the

House of Representatives

Eighty-third Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11: 30 to 12)--United States Army Band

Presiding officer----------The Speaker, Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Invocation----------The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.

Quartet, Have Thine Own Way, Lord (Stebbins)
Hon. J. Frank Wilson, Hon. Prince Preston, Hon. Oren Harris, and Hon. J. Percy Priest.
At the piano----------Hon. Frances P. Bolton
Representative from the State of Ohio

Scripture reading and prayer----------The Chaplain

Roll of the deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Rose ritual----------Hon. Marguerite Stitt Church
Representative from the State of Illinois

Devotional silence.

Address----------Hon. Robert J. Corbett
Representative from the State of Pennsylvania

Quartet, Rock of Ages (Hastings)----------Congressional Quartet

Address----------Hon. Carl Albert
Representative from the State of Oklahoma

Taps----------Sgt. George Myers

Echo---------- Sgt. Victor Christensen

Benediction----------The Chaplain

Brien McMahon

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, *May 6, 1953.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. Martin) presided.

Invocation by the Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.:

Most merciful and gracious God, who art the light of all that is true, the strength of all that is good, and the glory of all that is beautiful, we are again approaching Thy throne of grace through the old and familiar way of prayer which is always open to those who come with a humble spirit and a contrite heart.

Grant that in this hour of solemn and sacred memory we may enter into a blessed and intimate communion with Thy divine spirit and with the spirit of our beloved upon whom Thou hast bestowed Thy glorious benediction and the diadem of Thy praise, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

In Christ's name we bring our petitions. Amen.

Hon. J. Frank Wilson, Hon. Prince Preston, Hon. Oren Harris, and Hon. J. Percy Priest sang Have Thine Own Way, Lord, by Stebbins.

Hon. Francis P. Bolton, a Representative from the State of Ohio, accompanied at the piano.

The CHAPLAIN. The Old Testament Scripture readings are selections from the 90th and the 103d Psalms:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him.

For He knoweth our frame: He remembereth that we are dust.

As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he flourisheth.

For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more.

But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear Him, and His righteousness into children's children.

To such as keep His covenant, and to those that remember His commandments to do them.

The New Testament readings are taken from the 14th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John:

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

May God add His blessing to these readings from His Holy Word.

The following poem entitled "The Other Room," written by Robert Freeman, is a beautiful commentary on the gracious words which came from the lips of our blessed Lord:

"No, not cold beneath the grasses,
Not close-walled within the tomb;
Rather, in my Father's mansion,
Living in another room.

"Living, like the one who loves me,
Like yon child with cheeks abloom,
Out of sight, at desk or schoolbook,
Busy in another room.

"Nearer than the youth whom fortune
Beckons where the strange lands loom;
Just behind the hanging curtain,
Serving in another room.

"Shall I doubt my Father's mercy?
Shall I think of death as doom,
Or the stepping o'er the threshold
To a bigger, brighter room?

"Shall I blame my Father's wisdom?
Shall I sit enswathed in gloom,
When I know my beloved are happy,
Waiting in the other room?"

Let us have a moment of silent prayer.

O Thou infinite and eternal God, in whose divine keeping and control are the coming in and the going out of all our days and years, in the life of each of us there are times and experiences when our feelings seem to impose silence.

Humbly and reverently we are calling upon Thy great and holy name, encouraged and constrained by every gracious invitation and promise in Thy word through which Thou hast spoken unto us.

Thou alone art the author and disposer of human life and from Thee our spirits have come and unto Thee they

return. We beseech Thee that unto all Thy righteous dealings we may yield ourselves with due resignation and patience for Thou art too wise to err and too kind to injure.

We pray that this may not be for us an hour of sadness and gloom but of thanksgiving and rejoicing as we call to mind the life and character of Thy servants unto whom Thou hast opened the gates to the larger life and received into Thy nearer presence.

We thank Thee for the high and holy privilege which we have enjoyed of walking and working with them for a little while upon this earth. We have not said farewell unto them but only goodnight. Assured that on some bright and blessed morn we shall meet again and dwell together in hallowed union in that fairer land whose language is music and where there is fullness of joy and peace.

Grant unto the members of their families the consolation of Thy grace and some special token of Thy covenant love.

Show us, as we continue our earthly pilgrimage, how we may carry on in faith and in the fear of the Lord and at the eventide of life, when Thou dost call us to Thyself, may we be worthy of receiving the blessings which Thou hast prepared for the faithful.

Hear us in the name of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Lyle O. Snader, Clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

BRIEN MCMAHON, a Senator from the State of Connecticut: Born October 6, 1903; attended public schools, graduated from Fordham University, New York, and from the law school of Yale University, New Haven; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Norwalk; city judge in Norwalk in 1933; resigned to become special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, 1933–35; Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, 1935–39; elected to the United States Senate in 1944; reelected 1950; died July 28, 1952.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WILLIAM GRADY STIGLER, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Oklahoma: Born July 7, 1891; attended public schools, graduated from Northeastern State College, Tahlequah, and attended law school at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, and the University of Grenoble in France; First World War Infantry lieutenant at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne engagements and with Army of Occupation; admitted to bar, 1920, and practiced law in Stigler; city attorney of Stigler, 1920–24; State senator, 1924–32, serving as president pro tempore in 1931; lieutenant colonel, Oklahoma National Guard; Member of the 78th Congress and the four succeeding Congresses; died August 21, 1952.

ADOLPH JOACHIM SABATH, a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of the State of Illinois: Born April 4, 1866; attended schools of Zabori, Czechoslovakia, and after immigrating to the United States in 1881, graduated from the Chicago College of Law; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Chicago; ward committeeman and district leader in Chicago, 1892–1944; justice of the peace, 1895; police magistrate, 1897–1906; delegate to all the Democratic State conventions since 1890; delegate to all the Democratic National Conventions, 1896–1944; Member of the 60th Congress and the 23 succeeding Congresses; died November 6, 1952.

EDWARD EUGENE COX, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Georgia: Born April 3, 1880; attended public schools, the academic department of Mercer University, Macon, and graduated from the law department of Mercer University; admitted to the bar and practiced law in Camilla; mayor of Camilla, 1904–06; delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1908; judge of the superior court of the Albany circuit, 1912–16; Member of the 69th Congress and the 14 succeeding Congresses; died December 24, 1952.

JOSEPH RALEIGH BRYSON, a Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of the State of South Carolina: Born January 18, 1893; attended public schools and was graduated from Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and from the law department of the University of South Carolina; enlisted in First World War, September 28, 1915, and reenlisted August 3, 1917, and was discharged as a second lieutenant of infantry; admitted to the bar in 1920 and practiced law in Greenville; member South Carolina House of Representatives, 1921–24; member of State senate, 1929–32; elected to the 76th Congress and the seven succeeding Congresses; died March 10, 1953.

GARRETT LEE WITHERS, a Representative from the Second Congressional District of the State of Kentucky: Born June 21, 1884; admitted to the bar in 1908; served as clerk of Webster County Circuit Court, 1910–12; master commissioner of same court, 1913–17; served on Kentucky Highway Commission, 1932–36; referee in bankruptcy, 1941–45; commissioner, Kentucky department of highways, 1947–49; appointed to the United States Senate January 20, 1949; elected to Kentucky State Legislature, 1951; elected to the 82d Congress, August 2, 1952; reelected to the 83d Congress; died April 30, 1953.

Hon. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, a Representative from the State of Illinois, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum and assisted by Page Daniel B. Havens, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Corbett].

Hon. ROBERT J. CORBETT, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, we have gathered here to pay homage to those Members of Congress who died during the year. Without exception these men were best citizens in their own communities. They were loved and respected wherever they were known. Proper religious devotions have been held for them, and proper eulogies have been pronounced by their close friends here in Congress. I could add nothing to the splendid tributes paid to them. I cannot minister in a religious spirit to their loved ones. No one can add to their stature or the respect in which they were held by all of us. But speaking as a contemporary historian, I can spread here on the record one salient thought, one final accolade that they so justly merited and that a grateful Nation should well remember.

Mr. Speaker, it is good that we should set aside 1 day each year to memorialize our departed colleagues. These were not ordinary men who worked and lived with us. They

were truly men of distinction. The very fact of their membership in the Congress of the United States so stamped them for all time.

The honor of being a Member of the Congress is an honor that cannot be taken away by defeat or death. And it is a distinction that comes to relatively few men and women. Out of all the hundreds of millions of people who have lived in this great land only approximately 10,000 persons have had the privilege of serving in the Halls of Congress.

Membership in the Congress of the United States is seldom easy to achieve or maintain. It should be constantly reemphasized that no citizen can take the oath of office as a Representative in Congress unless he has been selected and elected by the people of his home district—by his friends and his neighbors—those who know him best. Likewise, except when appointed to fill an unexpired term, no one can serve in the Senate of the United States unless the people of his own State have voted him that high office. That fact makes the Congress definitely the part of the Government which is uniquely the people's own.

It is that part of the Government to which they can most readily appeal for the redress of wrongs, for changes of policy, for information, for assistance, and for protection. And the Congress is that part of the Government which can most easily be changed when it becomes unresponsive to the will of the people.

The fact that membership in Congress is almost exclusively reserved for those who have been elected obviously makes such membership an honor and distinction that much more to be cherished. Equally obvious, the fact of elected membership makes our Government so distinctly a representative republic—a Government of and by the people. And just so long as our Congress retains its full power in the affairs of state our Government will continue to be a Government for the people—providing and preserving the maximum of freedom for everyone.

The Congress of the United States is often held up for ridicule and harsh criticism by the thoughtless, the frustrated, the indolent, the vicious. Confidence in it is also deliberately diluted by those who know that they cannot destroy free government in the United States until they first destroy public faith in the Congress.

Criticism and ridicule of individual Members of Congress is part of the American political scheme of things. The Member generally takes this in his stride with a shrug or a smile. But when the criticism tends to destroy faith in the institution that is Congress then a menace appears that cannot be regarded lightly. I will tell you why.

In all of our sprawling executive with its approximately 2,500,000 civil employees, only 2, the President and the Vice President, hold their offices by the will of the people. All the rest owe their responsibility to the appointive power of someone superior. It is likewise true that the other great check in our check-and-balance system, the Supreme Court, is an appointed body far removed from popular control. All of this may be good and proper, but it results in a very serious and constant danger.

Should the Congress of the United States, because of the carelessness of the cartoonists, the indolence of the editorial writer, or the commentator, who has no other easy target for the day, the denunciation of the frustrated pressure-group leader, the profanity of the defeated, or the subversive activity of the totalitarian—should the Congress, because of all these things, be destroyed in the confidence of the people and thus become powerless as a check on the Executive, then free government, as we know it, ends in America.

Thus it has been in every country in the history of civilization where government of the people has given way to dictatorship. The Republic of Rome became the dictatorship of the Caesars when the senate had become an object of scorn and derision. Napoleon reduced the legislative bodies in France to a sounding board of his wishes before he be-

came Emperor. Mussolini became the sovereign power of Italy by supplanting the Chamber of Deputies with the powerless Chamber of Corporations. Hitler became the dictator of Germany by reducing the members of the Reichstag to a chorus of "yas." Throughout history, where and when the power of, and the confidence in the people's representatives could be ended, dictatorships resulted.

Hence, it is true that so long, and just so long, as the Congress of the United States retains the confidence of the people and asserts and preserves its proper place in our governmental scheme of things, that long democracy will flourish in our Nation. Likewise, so long as our republican democracy is maintained, so long will those throughout the world who pray for personal and political freedom have a beacon to inspire them.

Consequently, those who serve, or who have served, in the Congress of the United States have not only been honored through election by their constituents, they have also been honored by being a part—a vital part—of the greatest institution in the world, working for the preservation of a free way of life in America and everywhere.

These departed Members who have passed on during this year and all of those former Members they have joined in God's somewhere were part of the great tradition that first sent men and women to these shores in search of liberty, part of the great tradition that has carried us forward from Lexington and Concord through many trying times and finds us now in a position of world leadership, resisting dictatorship and tyranny on the bloody ridges of Korea and building defenses, political, economic, and military, against aggression and slavery everywhere in the world. There has been and cannot be any finer tradition in all history.

It is for us today as we formally and sorrowfully say farewell to our departed colleagues to remember them as men who in their humbleness and sincerity and vigor worked for the best interests of their people and their country; men

whom differences of opinion, criticism, praise, or political gain never made them forget that they, as Congressmen, were servants of the people, devoted to the preservation of human liberty and happiness. They are gone, and someday, even as you and I, they may be forgotten as individuals; but if we, the living, and those who are to follow after, will devote ourselves as they did to maintaining the Congress of the United States as the greatest of all institutions working to preserve freedom, theirs and our collective handiwork will remain as a shrine, a beacon, a thing to be blessed by all of those who will come here after.

Above this rostrum the challenging words of Daniel Webster are chiseled in stone. They read:

> Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Our colleagues whom we honor today and who honored us by their lives and work so did.

With that, to them we say farewell, a long and fond farewell.

The Congressional Quartet sang Rock of Ages, by Hastings, accompanied at the piano by Hon. Frances P. Bolton, a Representative from the State of Ohio.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Albert].

Hon. CARL ALBERT, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, delivered the following address:

Mr. Speaker, the Clerk has called the roll of Members who during the past 12 months have answered to a higher call in a far greater forum than this. Here on earth—

> Our flowers are merely flowers.
> And the shadow of thy perfect bliss
> Is the sunshine of ours.
>
> —*Poe.*

Mr. Speaker, I accept the principle of the indestructibility of matter: much more do I believe in the immortality of the human soul.

There is no death.
What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian.
Whose portals we call death.
—*Longfellow.*

Life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.
—*Whittier.*

Our colleagues are with us in spirit. Their kind and loving deeds live on. We feel their presence in our lives. They give us a sense of real communion with the infinite. They were with us so recently.

It is fitting that the family, friends, and loved ones of our late colleagues should meet in their honor in this Chamber, which they knew so well and loved so dearly. We meet to pay them humble tribute.

Our colleagues have had a total service in the Congress of more than 100 years—weighty, burdensome years. All of them served here during the Korean war. All but one served during World War II and the trying postwar years. Two of them were here through the great depression, and one of them through two World Wars.

There is little doubt but that the strenuous duties of their work here shortened their lives. Only one who has experienced it can comprehend the burdens of congressional service in this age. Yet it has its compensations.

Sometimes the multiplicity of little things we are called upon to do over and above the constitutional duties of our offices seem almost all consuming. It may well be, however, that these little things are the ingredients of great and important service.

Our people have borne heavy burdens during the past 12 years. In World War II they gave of their blood and treas-

ure with the high hope if, indeed, not with the expectation of emerging from that war into an era of peace and sanity that might justify the sacrifices they had made. Instead, endless war and endless sacrifice seem to have been their only reward. It may well be then that the little things we are able to do for them may spell the difference between success and failure in the grim responsibilities that lie ahead.

Our colleagues kept the faith with their country and their constituents even to the end.

Mr. Speaker, there are many good men in this world. The men we honor today were extraordinary men by any standards.

To their families and loved ones we can give personal testimony to the fidelity of their service. In the hours of sadness, there is the glorious consolation that they lived their lives fully and served their country well.

To me, the lives of our departed friends summarize the magic story of America. Let us call the roll again:

BRIEN MCMAHON, brilliant, youthful New England Yankee of whom it was well said by his distinguished successor:

Senator MCMAHON was Connecticut's outstanding statesman.

ADOLPH SABATH, a lowly immigrant, who at the age of 15 believed the American story. Unable to speak English when he arrived in this country, he lived to become the dean of this body, to which he was elected 24 successive times, an alltime record of legislative public service in America. Those of us who knew this great American, whose service spanned two generations, can only repeat with our distinguished minority whip who said:

There was only one ADOLPH SABATH. When he was born, the mold was broken.

GENE COX, southern gentleman, in the noblest sense of the term, who in courage, ability, and resolute purpose had no superior, but of whom it was so rightly said by our distinguished majority leader:

I shall remember GENE COX primarily as a generous-hearted friend.

Joe Bryson, another lovable son of Dixie, who rose from the textile mills of South Carolina to a place of preeminence among his comrades, and of whom our great minority leader and former Speaker has said:

He typified the Christian gentleman. He practiced what he preached.

Bill Stigler, from my own State of Oklahoma, in whose veins ran the blood of the original American. He had all those qualities of chivalry, patience, and generosity of the great race that was the first to inhabit this continent.

Garrett Withers, who left his Old Kentucky Home to be with us but a little while, and yet in whom we caught a fleeting glimpse of that loving soul so dearly loved by all who knew him.

There is nothing I can say, Mr. Speaker, about our late beloved friends that has not already been said by tongues more eloquent than mine. This, however, we can all say, that their lives reaffirm the miracle of America. They demonstrate anew that in this country the doors of opportunity are open to all, regardless of race or national origin, regardless of religious belief or occupation, alike to the descendants of the first inhabitants and earliest settlers and to the newest immigrant in our land.

In reviewing the story of America, historians are wont to pause and to linger at the door of a tiny reconstructed cabin amid the tall oaks of Hardin County, Ky., and there to contemplate the life of the mysterious rail splitter who changed the destiny of mankind. The whole world marvels at the amazing consistency of the evidence of the honesty, the integrity, the ability, and the devotion to principle of this lowly man who scaled the mountain peaks. Yet, I sometimes wonder whether the real story in the life of Lincoln is in his inherent qualities, lofty indeed though they were, or rather in the assurance he gave us of what a man, however humble, when blessed with qualities of honesty, integrity, and devotion to ideals, may do for his fellow man under a

"government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Mr. Speaker, in this age of doubt and skepticism, in this day when the very foundations of free government are under attack throughout the world, the lives of those whom we honor now give us new faith in the principles of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, after more than 160 years this is still the best government on earth for financier and farmer, for industrialist and industrial worker. After all this time no man may close the doors of your church against you. No man may sell your private property on the public auction block without due process of law. No man may cross the threshold of your home without a search warrant. No man may cast you in prison without a trial by a jury of your peers.

After all the centuries, Mr. Speaker, history is still on the side of freemen. So—

> Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
> 'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
> 'Tis but the flapping of the sail
> And not a rent made by the gale.
>
> —*Longfellow.*

The government of Cromwell went down with him to his grave. The government of Napoleon changed with his defeat. The government of Kaiser Wilhelm died in the Hall of Mirrors. The government of Hitler was destroyed in the flames that consumed him. Yet, after more than a century and a half, the government of 160 million Americans still stands tall and rugged. It emerged from the War of 1812 strong and secure. It emerged from the Civil War unimpaired. It emerged from World War I grand and glorious. It emerged from the Second World War mighty and colossal. That Government stands today, a palace of your liberty, a castle of your happiness, a tower of your strength. It is your heritage. It has justified your faith.

This country was founded on faith. It was founded by men of deep religious convictions, by men of faith in God.

It was because they were men of faith that they had faith in freedom of worship. They knew with Emerson that—

> The faith that stands on authority is not faith.
>
> Aye, call it holy ground.
> The soil where first they trod:
> They have left unstained what there they found—
> Freedom to worship God.
>
> —*Herman.*

For faith, those who settled this country broke the ties of home and fireside, broke the ties of centuries. For faith, they braved the oceans and faced the perils of the wilderness. For faith, they built their homes, their churches, and their communities.

In this dangerous, materialistic age, in this age of confusion and doubt, God give us a new birth of faith. Faith is the answer to the cynic's horrible vacuum of death.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for; the evidence of things not seen. (Hebrew XI, 1.)

Faith moveth mountains—

And yet—

There are no tricks in plain and simple faith. (Shakespeare.)

Our colleagues live on: they were men of faith.

Sgt. George Myers, United States Army, sounded taps, the echo being sounded by Sgt. Victor Christensen, United States Army.

The CHAPLAIN pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you the light of His countenance and give you peace.

Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 199, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 7, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Tributes
to
Brien McMahon

Memorial Tributes

Remarks by Representative Patterson

Of Connecticut

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay proper tribute to the late BRIEN MCMAHON, Senator from the State of Connecticut until his death last year. BRIEN, the author of the Atomic Energy Act which assures civilian control over the development of atomic energy and atomic weapons, served on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception. He was chairman of that group, excepting only the 2-year period when his party relinquished control of the Congress.

No one person in the legislative branch of government contributed so greatly to the advancement of atomic developments, nor to the public acknowledgment of atomic research as a partial, yet potent, means of national security. BRIEN MCMAHON knew and stated that atomic weapon production was no cure-all for halting aggression in the world. He recognized the greater problem of human frailty in the thirst for world power and domination.

That BRIEN MCMAHON'S contributions to our atomic-energy program shall be indelibly impressed upon our memories in a material as well as intellectual sense, I today introduced a joint resolution providing that the Savannah River project in Georgia shall, when completed, be designated the Brien McMahon Atomic Energy Plant.

I am fully aware of the antipathy of Congress to personalize Government installations by naming them after individuals. In this case, the exception should serve to strengthen the rule, as the outstanding merit of so naming this instal-

lation would point up this Nation's appreciation for the late Senator's service to his country.

We, in Connecticut, are proud of BRIEN MCMAHON's public record, and observe no partisan differences in our recognition of his outstanding contributions in the field of atomic-energy progress. There would, I am sure, be no dissenting voice to the suggestion I here propose.

Mr. Speaker, three of Connecticut's outstanding newspapers—the Bridgeport Post, Bristol Press, and the Waterbury American—have seen fit to comment editorially on House Joint Resolution 173, which I introduced.

There is a unanimity of opinion that Congress would be responsive to the public will in providing that the Savannah River atomic energy project be named for Connecticut's pioneer in atomic energy, the late Senator BRIEN MCMAHON.

I earnestly solicit the support of all Members of Congress, without regard to party affiliation, to secure this slight recognition of BRIEN MCMAHON's tremendous contributions to the Nation's atomic energy program.

The editorials follow:

[From the Waterbury American of February 18, 1953]

DISAPPOINTING

A couple of weeks have elapsed since Representative James T. Patterson, of the Fifth Connecticut District, submitted a resolution that the new Atomic Energy Commission plant at Aiken, S. C., be named after the late Senator BRIEN MCMAHON. It seemed at the time a fitting tribute to the memory of a man who made such a notable contribution to the atomic development program. But if a concurrent resolution has been offered in the Senate or if any sentiment for this project but Representative Patterson's has been expressed, we haven't heard of it. And this is rather difficult to understand.

That a Republican Congressman came forward with this proposal to honor Senator MCMAHON's memory gave a fitting nonpartisan touch to it. We would have supposed that an immediate response would have come from the rest of the Connecticut delegation, and that the Senator's old congressional colleagues, regardless of political affiliation might have generously given it their support. Instead, the indifferent silence that Representative Pat-

terson's suggestion has received rather suggests that grateful memory of the late Senator's services to State and Nation is short indeed.

[From the Bridgeport Post]

FITTING TRIBUTE TO McMAHON

The late United States Senator BRIEN McMAHON, of Norwalk, was identified with atomic energy, from a legislative standpoint, almost from the day news of the atomic bomb became public, until he died. He was the author of the Atomic Energy Act, commonly known as the McMahon Act, the Federal law which guarantees civilian control rather than military over atomic energy research, and the manufacture of atomic weapons.

Except for the 2 years that the Republican Party was in control of Congress, he was chairman of the Joint House and Senate Committee on Atomic Energy. His great work on that committee has been extolled by his colleagues in both parties and by the scientific and military men closely connected with it.

In order to honor the late Senator from Connecticut in a fitting public manner, Representative James T. Patterson, Republican, of Watertown, asks in a congressional resolution that his name be given to the new Savannah River atomic energy project in Georgia.

There is nothing selfish or partisan about Mr. Patterson's proposal. It is simply one way in which our Government can pay public and perpetual tribute to a great Senator whose untimely passing deprived the Nation of a highly intelligent, patriotic servant.

[From the Bristol Press of February 7, 1953]

TRIBUTE TO McMAHON

Connecticut residents, regardless of political affiliations, will approve of a resolution introduced by Representative James T. Patterson to have the Savannah River project in Georgia, when completed, designated the Brien McMahon Atomic Energy Plant in honor of the late Senator from this State. Senator McMAHON was the author of the Atomic Energy Act which assures civilian control over the development of atomic energy and atomic weapons.

He also served on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception and was chairman of that group, excepting only the 2-year period when his party relinquished control of the Congress.

Congressman Patterson declared that the intent of his resolution is to have McMahon's contributions to our atomic-energy program

impressed upon our memories "in a material as well as intellectual sense."

In speaking of the late Senator, Patterson said: "No one person in the legislative branch of Government contributed so greatly to the advancement of atomic development, nor to the public acknowledgment of atomic research as a partial, yet potent, means of national security. BRIEN MCMAHON knew and stated that atomic-weapon production was no cure-all for halting aggression in the world. He recognized the greater problem of human frailty in the thirst for world power and domination."

Congress, despite its antipathy to personalize Government installations by naming them after individuals, could well make an exception in the case of MCMAHON. We agree with Congressman Patterson when he says that the people of Connecticut are proud of MCMAHON'S record and that from this State there would "be no dissenting voice to the suggestion."

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

SATURDAY, *January 3, 1953.*

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is with deep regret that I announce the death of the senior Senator from Connecticut, Mr. MCMAHON. Later in the day a formal resolution will be offered, after the two new Senators from Connecticut have taken the oath of office. Sometime in the next week or two, on a day to be agreed upon, statements may be made by individual Senators in eulogy of the deceased Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a resolution which will be offered in regard to the late Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. TAFT. The senior Senator from Connecticut will offer the resolution.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 10) was read, and the Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to its consideration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. BRIEN MCMAHON, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, Senator MCMAHON was Connecticut's outstanding statesman of modern times. He was respected not only in his State, but elsewhere, by members of both parties. In fact, in 1950 it was the Republicans in

Connecticut who sent Senator McMahon back to the United States Senate for his second term.

No son of Connecticut has attained such recognition, both nationally and internationally, as did Senator McMahon while he was a Member of the Senate. This was probably because certain measures which he sponsored in this body had tremendous appeal to the minds and hearts of millions of people, both at home and abroad.

For these reasons, I join with my colleagues, on my first day as a Member of the Senate, in paying tribute to the memory of my highly distinguished predecessor, the late Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, it is with a feeling of deep personal loss that I join with my colleague from Connecticut in an expression of profound sorrow at the death of the late Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut. It is most fitting that at the opening of this important session of Congress we recognize the great loss suffered by Connecticut, by our Nation, and by the world because of the death of Senator McMahon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution (S. Res. 10).

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Brien McMahon, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, January 6, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, *January 6, 1953.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. BRIEN MCMAHON, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut.

WEDNESDAY, *February 18, 1953.*

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the late Senator from Connecticut, BRIEN MCMAHON.

When a man dies his friends and colleagues immediately feel his loss in those positions of responsibility which he had occupied, and his true importance is strikingly brought to their attention by the necessity of finding someone else who can take up his work with something approaching his ability and devotion. After the first shock of personal loss when Senator MCMAHON passed away, probably most people said, "How can we ever fill BRIEN MCMAHON'S place in the program of the control and use of atomic energy?" The Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and his brilliant career as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy from its establishment until his death—with the exception of one 2-year period—are lasting monuments to his work. There are very few men 48 years old—his age at the time of his death—who can point to such a substantial achievement.

But in a sense, it is belittling to BRIEN MCMAHON to emphasize this achievement too much, because it may keep us from seeing what sort of a man he was as a whole, and we may not truly understand that his contribution to the atomic energy program was only one very important element in his

total effort to establish a policy of peace for the world. Instead of taking the simple and naive position that the United States had the atom bomb and that the threat of its use was sufficient to insure a permamently advantageous position for us in world affairs, he realized the implications of international rivalry in the field of atomic weapons, and devoted himself to reducing this rivalry as the supreme task in the area of a policy for world peace.

One editorial writer referred to BRIEN MCMAHON'S imaginative idealism and tough practicality, and these were the personal qualities that gave him the power to work for development of a great new weapon of warfare and, at the same time, to work for the creation of conditions in the world which would render this weapon useless. To appreciate BRIEN MCMAHON, we must understand both aspects of his work, and it seems to me that we are in some danger of overemphasizing the first, because it is more concrete and more dramatic, and that as a result we do not sufficiently recognize BRIEN MCMAHON'S role as a contributor to the programs of international cooperation and understanding designed to reduce the causes of international dissension and warfare. It is difficult to assess a man's life work when we are so close to it in point of time as we are to BRIEN MCMAHON'S, but there is a strong probability that his major contribution will seem to later historians to have been his leadership in the Congress in the movement to achieve a lasting peace, and that his role as a leader in the development of atomic energy will tend to assume a position of lesser importance.

There is not time today even to sketch the broad outlines of BRIEN MCMAHON'S efforts to prevent international dissension and to remove the causes of war. But one single act will illustrate his philosophy. On February 8, 1951, BRIEN MCMAHON made a 2-minute speech on this floor and introduced a resolution. The speech was a simple one; a lesser man probably would have felt that it was the occasion for

drama and oratory. He opened with a few short paragraphs describing the then recent aggressions of the Soviet Union and its success in selling the idea that the United States is a warmongering nation while the Soviet Union wants peace. Particularly alarming was the Soviet program of telling the Russian people that the United States was determined to destroy them. BRIEN MCMAHON said, "It is within our power to correct the record, and I believe we should." To correct the record, he introduced the resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, for himself and 22 of his fellow members, Republicans and Democrats. Of those 22, 20 are still Members of the Senate, and I think that BRIEN MCMAHON would prefer to have them remembered, too, on this occasion rather than having us think only of him. We must not forget the splendid support Members of the House of both political parties gave to the adoption of the resolution in the House.

The title of the resolution explained its purpose in simple language. It was called "A declaration of friendship from the American people to all other peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union." As amended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the resolution was adopted without a rollcall vote in the Senate, early in May. The conference version was adopted in the Senate without a rollcall vote on June 18, and the House by a vote of 351 to 6 adopted the conference bill on June 26.

At the conclusion of my remarks I shall add the text of this resolution, because I think that it constitutes one of BRIEN MCMAHON'S greatest contributions. That contribution consisted of a statesmanlike appreciation of the world situation, of the creative imagination to devise and propose a solution, and of the practical political skill to gain the almost unanimous agreement to the adoption of the proposed solution by the Members of the Congress. When we know that the proposal came from the man who was at the same time working with all his skill and power to produce atomic

weapons it seems even more extraordinary, and it assumes ever greater importance.

BRIEN MCMAHON said, on the day when he introduced the resolution, that "the prestige of the Congress of the United States is very great throughout the world, because it represents the American people. I believe adoption of this resolution will set forth the position of the United States in clear and unmistakable terms." And he then succeeded in making the resolution the formally accepted statement of our position.

I offer as a lasting memorial to BRIEN MCMAHON the Senate resolution declaring the friendship of the American people to all other peoples of the world. Instead of erecting a marble statue and placing wreaths upon it once a year, the Members of the Congress of the United States can do highest honor to its departed Member by working to make effective the philosophy expressed in the resolution which he proposed, and they adopted, as the statement of their own belief.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 11, adopted in 1951, reads:

Whereas the goal of the American people is now, and ever has been, a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas the deepest wish of our Nation is to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man, and in observing those moral principles which alone lend meaning to his existence; and

Whereas, in proof of this, the United States has offered to share all that is good in atomic energy, asking in return only safeguards against the evil in the atom; and

Whereas the Congress reaffirms its policy as expressed in law "to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion"; and

Whereas this Nation has likewise given of its substance and resources to help those peoples ravaged by war and poverty; and

Whereas terrible danger to all free peoples compels the United States to undertake a vast program of armaments expenditures; and

Whereas we rearm only with reluctance and would prefer to devote our energies to peaceful pursuits: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States reaffirms the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, and declares—

That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desire of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

That the American people believe the Soviet Government could advance the cause of peace immeasurably by removing those artificial barriers, thus permitting the free exchange of information between our peoples; and

That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government, and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I very gladly and happily join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in paying tribute today to the memory of my distinguished predecessor, Senator BRIEN MCMAHON.

When Senator MCMAHON met an untimely death last summer, cut off in his prime by an unsuspected and terrible disease, it brought sorrow and a sense of loss to thousands of people in Connecticut. In a comparatively short political career, his achievements were very great. As I said when the Senate convened last month, he was regarded by many as Connecticut's outstanding statesman of modern times.

The New York Times paid him a fine tribute in an editorial, following his death. I ask unanimous consent to have it included in the Record at this point:

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

BRIEN MCMAHON did a lot, in a brief political career, to make the word politician a term of honor. He well knew how to get elected. In 1950, when Chester Bowles lost the Connecticut governorship to John Lodge by 17,000 votes, MCMAHON won reelection to the Senate by 44,593 votes. But once elected, MCMAHON turned naturally to jobs and causes that he believed would benefit his fellow citizens. As early as any man, he saw the necessity of a humane and vigorous foreign policy, which he visualized as a combination of firmness and friendliness. His proposals for world disarmament and a global aid expenditure of $50 billions, his resolution expressing American goodwill toward other nations, the Russians included—these might seem visionary, but they caught the imaginations of millions of Americans.

Senator MCMAHON's lasting monument may be his work on the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He fought with all his might to develop atomic fission as a defensive weapon, but he tried just as passionately to expand its constructive and healing uses. His heart was in this crusade, as everyone who heard him talk about it knew.

Mr. President, BRIEN MCMAHON's memory will long endure. He will be remembered by the people of Connecticut, indeed, by the Nation, as an eminent leader in modern political life.

To Mrs. McMahon and to his young daughter, I extend deep sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

The people of Connecticut will be grateful that the United States Senate has set aside today for tributes to the memory of Senator BRIEN MCMAHON.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, when Ellen Terry died, there appeared on the flyleaf of her Imitation of Christ the following:

No funeral gloom, my dears, when I am gone,
Corpse-gazings, tears, black raiment, graveyard grimness;
Think of me as withdrawn into the dimness,
Yours still, you mine; remember all the best
Of our past moments, and forget the rest;
And so, to where I wait, come gently on.

She said further:

I should wish my children, relatives, and friends to observe this when I die.

This wish was carried out.

Today we gather in memory of a colleague, BRIEN McMAHON, who has stepped in the journey that we all must take. In recounting his accomplishments, we strengthen ourselves. It is by thinking noble thoughts that we become noble.

It is rare indeed in Senate history that a man of such young years as BRIEN McMAHON came to occupy so important a position and to play so important a role in the work of this, the greatest deliberative body in the world. In 49 short years, BRIEN McMAHON was a judge, an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, a United States Senator, and the first chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The statute controlling this immense new power stands as a memorial to his effort. It was he who sensed from the very first, when news came of the explosion at Hiroshima, the ultimate meaning to mankind of this tremendous new weapon and of related weapons.

The problems with which BRIEN McMAHON wrestled in terms of preventing an atomic war, in terms of constructively utilizing this tremendous force for good, remain with us. All of us who knew him are aware of the contributions he made in this field of human endeavor.

Mr. President, I had a keen admiration for the man, for his ability, his talents, his eloquence, his sincerity. When I think of BRIEN McMAHON, a picture comes to mind. It is that of a gentleman. He possessed the qualities that truly constitute a gentleman. It was my good fortune to serve

with him on the Foreign Relations Committee, to travel with him abroad, to visit with him in his home, and I became very fond of him. Between us there existed a tie of understanding and friendship.

As a Senator, he was consecrated to his work. I know of instances when he turned down sizable legal fees because he felt that to take the case would be inconsistent with his duties as a Senator. Those who obey the little voice of conscience within cannot stray very far from the great highway of right. That was BRIEN MCMAHON.

What we admire in men are the ordinary virtues. I remember that as a young man I was told that there were four tests of character. First, the home test—how a man treats those with whom he lives. Second, the business test or official test—how a man conducts himself toward his customers and employees. Third, the social test—how a man acts toward those who do not enjoy the same social advantages. And fourth, the success test—how a man behaves himself when favorable circumstances bring him wealth, power, position, and honor. BRIEN MCMAHON measured high in all these character tests. At home he was gentle and considerate; likewise he acted toward his fellow Senators and his constituents and his employees and others; and toward those who did not enjoy the same advantages or who had not succeeded as he had he was always the gentleman—the considerate gentleman.

He was a man of integrity. He had a fine legal mind, and in his service as a Senator he contributed much in the various fields of his activity.

There was a cheerfulness about him. He had developed a cheerful mood—a sense of humor. He always appreciated a good joke and usually had one at the tip of his tongue. He was a man who lived pretty much his own life in his own way—a reader, a thoughtful man.

There was an innate generosity about this man. I remember discussing with him at one time the different ap-

proaches—the liberal and the conservative approaches of Members of the Senate. By "liberal," I do not mean the way to the left approach, and by "conservative," I do not mean the way to the right approach. He brought out in his discussion the significant fact that it was well that there were these differences; that it was in the exchange of ideas, like flint striking flint, that the atmosphere was clarified. While this was his attitude, with St. Augustine, he felt: "Let others wrangle. I wonder." BRIEN was tolerant. He felt that to be sure one is always right is conceit. He always conceded the right of opposition views to others. He was a growing soul, one who would accomplish much. We shall miss him, but we know that he has gone on to his reward.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there are men who play a vital role in history, men who measure up to the needs of the day, men who seek to shape great forces instead of yielding to them. Such was our dearly beloved colleague and friend—the late BRIEN MCMAHON.

BRIEN MCMAHON was one who had a profound insight into the great tragedy of our times. He foresaw at an early date the catastrophe that could result when the terrible power of modern science was placed in the hands of the 20th century barbarians.

His fighting Irish spirit refused to quail before this awesome prospect. He saw the need for action and he was equal to the need. I can think of no better epitaph for any man.

BRIEN MCMAHON has gone to his richly deserved rest and we are the poorer for his leaving. But he has left behind monuments which will stand long after statues of marble have crumbled to dust and tablets of bronze have corroded beyond recognition.

There is the Atomic Energy Act—the first rational attempt by mankind to control the elemental forces which may yet destroy our world.

There was his fight for peace with honor and his ideas stirred millions of people wearied with incessant war.

And finally, there was his warm, genial personality which endeared him to the hearts of his colleagues and the memory of which will remain with us for the rest of our lives.

Those of us who served with BRIEN MCMAHON and could count him as a friend are doubly fortunate. Our lives were enriched by his very human, very generous presence, and our horizons were broadened by contact with a man who had a vision of the future.

To his grieving wife and daughter goes our deepest sympathy. To the American people whom he served so well goes our pledge to carry on in his tradition of humanity.

We have many grave problems and great tasks before us. We will be strengthened in our labors by the memory of one of the big men of our times.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the Record at this point, several editorials appearing in newspapers throughout the Nation at the time of Senator MCMAHON's passing.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN MCMAHON

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which justly bears his name, stands as an enduring monument to the memory of BRIEN MCMAHON. Like its author, the act is a compound of imaginative idealism and tough practicality. No single piece of legislation in modern times has been so freighted with meaning for the security of the United States.

Improvised to meet a major change in the nature of man's environment, the Atomic Energy Act introduced new concepts of governmental activity and extended governmental control into unprecedented areas. As chairman of the Senate committee which wrote the law, Senator MCMAHON was a leader in the vital effort to transfer control of the tremendous new force from military to civilian hands. Later, as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, he became the overseer—and the protector—of the civilian commission he had helped to create.

BRIEN McMAHON

BRIEN McMAHON was as resourceful and realistic a political in-fighter as any man in the United States Senate. His skill manifested itself in securing civilian supremacy over atomic energy, in safegarding the fledgling Atomic Energy Commission from such extravagant attacks upon it as that launched by Senator Hickenlooper in 1949, in his insistence that the Commission repair some of the shortcomings that made it peculiarly vulnerable to criticism. The corollary idealism of his personality manifested itself in the daring disarmament proposals he put forward on several occasions. He recognized the terrible and tragic implications of atomic rivalry and sought, without ignoring in any way the essential considerations of national safety, to avert this rivalry by having the United States devote the immense sums it would entail to a program of world economic rehabilitation. The world, unhappily, was not yet ready to embrace so utopian a scheme.

As an official of the Department of Justice and later as a United States Senator from Connecticut, BRIEN McMAHON was a stanch New Dealer—a consistent supporter of international cooperation and of domestic welfare programs. During the MacArthur hearings, he teamed with Senator Morse to become one of the best-informed men on Pacific problems and proved of invaluable assistance in keeping the record straight. No small part of the devoted service he rendered to the Roosevelt and Truman administrations was to set realistic boundaries to their political aspirations; he had an earthy sense of what could actually be accomplished in the Senate. The idealists had reason to be grateful to him for it. He will be missed, and painfully, for his personal as well as his political virtues—for the mordancy and good humor and acid rationality he brought to debate and for the affectionate warmth that infused his human relations.

[From the Washington Daily News of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN McMAHON

Senator BRIEN McMAHON, of Connecticut, who died yesterday at 48, was one of the first Members of Congress to recognize the tremendous significance of atomic energy—both in warfare and in peaceful uses.

He was chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which has done a singularly competent job of leading the way in the development of this complex new servant of mankind.

He led the fight for civilian control of atomic power and handled the necessarily confidential phases with finesse and good sense.

His death from cancer is the more tragic because it is in the field of atomic energy, where Senator McMAHON exercised so much

vision, that some of the most hopeful research has been done on that dread disease.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 29, 1952]

SENATOR McMAHON

No other Member of Congress, few Americans anywhere, knew as much about the atom as Senator BRIEN McMAHON. Having looked into it with the greatest care, he was filled with such awe by its preternatural power, and by its capacity for either enormous good or enormous evil, that he became a man intensely and almost mystically dedicated to the task of controlling it for the sake of all humanity.

In 1944, when Connecticut first elected him to the United States Senate, Mr. McMAHON was happily free of catastrophe visions. At that time, he was best known for having done a first-class job as head of the Justice Department's criminal division—a post from which he had resigned in 1939 to establish a successful private law practice. As a senatorial newcomer he was primarily interested in representing his constituency and advancing the cause of the Democratic Party according to the usual rules of politics. But then, in 1945, there came the atomic shattering of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and from that point on his overriding concern was to harness the tremendous new force for constructive purposes—above all, to keep it from destroying civilization.

Although then only a freshman Member, Mr. McMAHON, because of the initiative he had taken in the matter, was named chairman of the special atomic committee that the Senate created in the 79th Congress. Later, during the Republican 80th Congress, the committee was expanded into a joint body representing both Houses, and he was its leading Democrat, becoming its head after his party rewon congressional control in 1948. Throughout all of these postwar years he was undeniably Capitol Hill's Mr. Atom—author of the unprecedented law establishing civilian rule over our gigantic nuclear-energy program; chief watchdog for the public in a field necessarily surrounded by a high, thick wall of secrecy; constant prod against lethargy in building up our A-weapons arsenal; and an eloquent advocate of world control to put an end to by far the deadliest armaments race in the history of mankind.

The longer Mr. McMAHON lived with the atom, and the more he learned about the A-weapons being developed and about progress toward the indescribably destructive hydrogen bomb, the greater became his sense of urgency. His visions of catastrophe grew out of the hard and portentous facts made available to him, and on

the basis of those facts he gave voice to impassioned appeals for special new efforts to persuade Soviet Russia to agree to a genuinely effective control plan. At the same time, aware that the Kremlin would be unresponsive as long as our own strength was deficient, he delivered equally impassioned appeals for a vast expansion of our atomic program to equip our Army, Navy, and Air Force with firepower far more revolutionary and far deadlier than any heretofore known.

It was not given to Mr. McMahon—dead now in his 48th year—to carry on with the work he regarded as a high mission. But if ever there is real atomic control, or if American strength in A-weapons and H-weapons is developed to a point formidable enough to make the Kremlin forswear aggression, a large measure of credit will be owing to him. And if the day comes when nuclear science succeeds in conquering diseases of the type that has conquered him, he will deserve some credit for that, too. The Nation—together with the world at large, for that matter—has lost one of its finer citizens.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN McMAHON

When the first atomic bomb fell over Japan, BRIEN McMAHON was a freshman Senator, and a young man as age in that august body is counted. He might have been expected to share with almost everyone else the first shock of wonder, and then to leave to men older and assumedly wiser than himself the task of dealing with the new force. Instead, Senator McMAHON, perhaps seeing more clearly than others the immense issues involved, perhaps seeing in this field his own mission and opportunity, stepped confidently forward and took up the role of leader. He studied everything available on atomic fission. He made constructive proposals for keeping the vast, unpredictable development in civilian hands. When the Atomic Energy Act was framed, it bore his name, and he continued as the hardworking and boldly imaginative chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

His major preoccupation, through the years that ended with yesterday's untimely death, was to insure that man's new discovery should be used for good, and not wholly for destructive purposes. He could be, of course, a shrewd politician. He was a faithful partisan of the Democratic cause. His last illness removed him from the ranks of presidential candidates as Connecticut's favorite son, and he might well have figured with increasing prominence on the national scene. Yet throughout it was the

promise and peril of the atom that enlisted his best efforts and showed his real stature. "The controlled splitting of the atom," he wrote, "has brought a new age into being. This new age requires new understanding, new conceptions, and new answers." He himself tried to supply that understanding and those answers. Some of his schemes were beyond the realm of practical possibilities, like his proposal for a 5-year, $50 billion Marshall plan which was to include Russia. Nevertheless, he thought in large terms about a large problem—the largest, unquestionably, that mankind has faced since it started on the long pursuit of science.

Others will carry on the leadership which BRIEN MCMAHON inaugurated in this field. They will walk the more surely because of what he did, and they will think the more clearly because of his effective vision.

[From the New York Times of July 29, 1952]

SENATOR FROM CONNECTICUT

BRIEN MCMAHON did a lot in a brief political career to make the word "politician" a term of honor. He well knew how to get elected. In 1950, when Chester Bowles lost the Connecticut governorship to John Lodge by 17,000 votes, MCMAHON won reelection to the Senate by 44,593 votes. But once elected MCMAHON turned naturally to jobs and causes that he believed would benefit his fellow citizens. As early as any man he saw the necessity of a humane and vigorous foreign policy, which he visualized as a combination of firmness and friendliness. His proposals for world disarmament and a global aid expenditure of $50 billion, his resolution expressing American good will toward other nations, the Russians included—these might seem visionary, but they caught the imaginations of millions of Americans.

Senator MCMAHON's lasting monument may be his work on the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He fought with all his might to develop atomic fission as a defensive weapon, but he tried just as passionately to expand its constructive and healing uses. His heart was in this crusade, as everyone who heard him talk about it knew.

If he had lived he would have been 49 years old next October. Full of physical and mental energy, never ill until a few weeks ago, he seemed to have many years of high usefulness before him. The news of his death brings sorrow and a sense of loss to all who knew him or followed his career.

BRIEN McMAHON

[From the Baltimore Sun of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN McMAHON

The death of BRIEN McMAHON at the age of 48 is a loss to the country. Senator McMAHON had pioneered in one of the great governmental problems of our time. He had led in the effort to integrate atomic energy into the American constitutional system. He would have been the last to argue that the integration was complete or perfect, but he had helped lay out a series of ground rules which unquestionably point in the right way.

The terms of the problem were as simple as they were awful. Here was ultimate physical power reduced at last to human manipulation. It went without saying that a force so boundless was too big to be committed to private exploitation. But it went without saying, too, that a raw Government monopoly of this power would be a threat to liberty.

The tug as between private and Government control of atomic energy was not all there was to the problem. Once it was decided that Government should have the key role, the question arose, which branches of the Government? In its first dreadful manifestations atomic energy had been a military weapon. Not unnaturally, military men wanted to keep a firm control on this all but absolute weapons.

But if unmoderated Government control of atomic energy was against the long instinct and tradition of our kind of people and our kind of government, control by the military branch of the Government was even more so. What had to be worked out was a supple and yet firm harmony of principles by which atomic energy could be controlled and developed without damage to the people's liberty, their ancient and peremptory instinct for civilian control or their right to know in the broad what was going on.

These were the objectives of Senator McMAHON's McMahon Act for the control of atomic energy. The core of the act was the provision for a joint congressional committee which would supervise and superintend the overall work of the Atomic Energy Commission. In this commission work, in turn, there was provision for military participation and for contracting to private enterprisers. The result has been by no means all that is desired, but it has been less bad than many feared, and the prospect is at least hopeful. For these things the country will remember Senator BRIEN McMAHON.

[From the New Britain (Conn.) Herald of July 28, 1952]

BRIEN MCMAHON

Connecticut's senior United States Senator, BRIEN MCMAHON died this morning. The man who would have been 49 years old on October 6 had served his State and Nation with distinction and his name had become legend the world over because of his knowledge and direction of the use of atomic energy in the United States.

All Connecticut, regardless of party affiliations, race, creed, or color, will mourn the young BRIEN MCMAHON who had so ably and conscientiously represented the Nutmeg State in the councils of state. He had gained the respect, admiration and love of his fellow citizens in Connecticut by his unswerving devotion to duty.

BRIEN MCMAHON was born in Norwalk in 1903 of moderately well-to-do parents. A lawyer, who had graduated from Fordham and Yale Law School, BRIEN MCMAHON went to Washington in 1933 as a member of the Department of Justice. He resigned in 1939 and returned to Norwalk where he resumed his law practice.

He was successful in his quest for election as United States Senator in 1944 and was reelected in 1950. On ordinary legislation BRIEN MCMAHON was a Democrat all the way, but on the subject of atomic legislation he had but one burning purpose—the utilization of this great power in the interests of peace and the common people of the world.

Naturally Connecticut feels that it has lost a great citizen but the Nation and the peace-loving nations of the world know full well that they too have lost an outstanding advocate. He died in service, service to humanity. He was a young man, too young to die, but the ways of fate are inexplicable. May he rest in peace.

[From the Hartford Courant of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN MCMAHON

It is ironical that Senator MCMAHON should reach the height of his political career, nomination for the Presidency, just before he died. Perhaps he was destined never to be more than a favorite son. Yet this man cut off in mid-career yesterday was more than just another Senator.

It was easy to dismiss BRIEN MCMAHON, in jest or in the heat of political argument, as one who had a monopoly of atomic energy. Everybody is in favor of the atom, so here is some ready-made political capital. But, as death makes the controversies of this life fall away, BRIEN MCMAHON stands revealed as a man of greater stature

than a political manipulator of the atom. The reason he won the unusual honor of being made chairman of a Senate committee, while only a freshman Senator, was that he was more sensitive than others to the need for doing something about the fact that the power of the atom had been released. As he said in a later Senate speech, "The clock is ticking, ticking, ticking, * * * and with each swing of the pendulum the time to save civilization grows shorter." Atomic bombs "might incinerate 50 million Americans in the space of minutes."

That is still as true as when he said it. But most of us merely shrugged our shoulders, saying that the power of the atom was something too big for us. Senator McMahon made it his business to do something about it. That is what got him the committee chairmanship. And in that position he did more than any other man to make sure that, in the transition from war to peace, control of atomic energy went into civilian hands. There was much pressure the other way.

Throughout his Senate career his accent was on peace. He urged ever more appropriations for atomic development, knowing that to survive this country must keep up its atomic power. Yet he also knew that even this, in the long run, meant only another futile arms race. Hence, his other gestures toward peace. One was the McMahon-Ribicoff resolution of a year and a half ago, designed to force on the Russian people, despite their government, an awareness of the friendship for the people of Russia by the people of the United States. Hence too, his dramatic plan, a year earlier, for what amounted to a worldwide $50 billion Marshall plan, if other nations, including Russia, would likewise cut their arms expenditures.

Nothing much came of either of these ideas. They were approved and endorsed, yes. But they set off no wave of response. Perhaps that means only that most of us were not able to see as far as Brien McMahon.

[From the Middletown Press of July 29, 1952]

BRIEN McMAHON

United States Senator Brien McMahon, 48, died in Washington yesterday of cancer of the lung. His untimely passing brought forth sincere expressions of grief from men and women of all races and creeds, and from Republicans as well as Democrats. A native of Norwalk and the son of a successful contractor, Brien early made his mark in the Department of Justice, and shortly after his election to the United States Senate he rose to international eminence

by his instant realization of the tremendous importance of atomic energy. In the Congress he became the chief exponent of legislation affecting the A-bomb, and although only a freshman Member, the Senate departed from long-established custom when it appointed him chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. This followed passage by the Congress of legislation he proposed putting the development of atomic energy into civilian hands.

Although best known for his studies and public utterances on matters pertaining to atomic energy and the A-bomb, Senator McMahon was an influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and as such was prominently identified with legislation designed to prevent another world war.

Two years ago he proposed a world disarmament program and a $50 billion global aid project, which he predicted would ultimately save the country billion of dollars. The Korean war put an end to the project so far as early congressional approval was concerned, but the Connecticut lawmaker did succeed in having Congress pass a resolution last year expressing the friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including the Russians.

Mr. McMahon was first elected to the Senate in 1944, and was reelected in 1950 by a large majority. His campaign at that time, which he conducted apart from that of former Governor Bowles, was masterly in its inception and execution.

Last year Wesleyan University recognized his contributions to his country and his efforts for world peace by conferring upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. It chose him to make the commencement address. Previously his own alma mater, Fordham, had conferred the same honorary degree upon him.

The Senator was a lifelong Democrat, a devoted Roman Catholic, and is survived by a widow and one daughter. He was Connecticut's favorite son candidate for the Presidential nomination at last week's Chicago convention, but sent a letter of withdrawal before the balloting began. However, Connecticut's delegation, of which John J. Tynan of this city, long a friend and admirer, was a member, declined to accept his withdrawal, casting their whole vote for him on the first ballot.

In his passing Connecticut has lost an able and distinguished citizen and the country a forceful leader in a field that bids fair to have a most persuasive influence on the world in the years to come.

BRIEN McMAHON

[From the Des Moines Register of July 29, 1952]

The Senate Loses a Bold Spirit

Senator Brien McMahon's untimely death at 48 leaves a real gap in Congress. Much of the criticism of our foreign policy in Congress is negative and obstructive. But McMahon was always coming up with bold, imaginative proposals to break the vicious circle of cold war and atomic arms race.

One of these bold McMahon proposals became the law of the land—the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. He was just a freshman Senator when the awful fact of the nuclear fission bomb was sprung on the world. The administration, its chief scientific advisers, and the committee chairmen in Congress were all set to put through a bill giving the military permanent control of the frightful weapon.

McMahon was of the administration party, and had served in the Justice Department from 1933 to 1939. Yet he heard the cry of the younger nuclear physicists, and put himself at the head of the movement to block the administration bill and establish civilian control of the atom.

His intellectual leadership won him the post of chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, whenever his party was in power. And under him, the United States Atomic Energy Commission put its major reliance on the security of achievement—and still did better than the military had done with security by concealment.

None of Senator McMahon's more recent proposals became reality. Perhaps some of them were naive. But all our present habits of thinking are sufficiently dubious and dangerous in an atomic age so that it is a real public service to challenge them from time to time with imaginative alternatives.

America will miss Brien McMahon.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of July 29, 1952]

Senator McMahon's Dilemma

Brien McMahon's dilemma was that of many another man of good will in a world in which good will sometimes seems terribly rare. He was confronted by the awesome potentialities of atomic power. He wanted this power applied for the betterment of the human lot; yet he knew that it had been released only in war and that it had to be hoarded for perhaps a more terrible conflict.

The Connecticut Senator did not, however, succumb to frustration or beat a retreat from the realities of life. As chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, he strongly sup-

ported the creation of an American stockpile of atomic bombs. His hope was that the possession of this weapon might deter aggression; if not, it would be available against the aggressor.

Senator McMahon did not confuse causes and results. He knew that the roots of war were not in atomic power, but in the minds of men. Men could use it for good or ill. That is why he proposed to the United States, to Russia, and all other nations that they reduce their expenditures on arms and use the money so saved in a great, worldwide attack on poverty and disease.

This humane challenge still stands unaccepted. Maybe it never will be accepted. What you think depends on your view of the perfectibility of men and of nations. Maybe ambition and avarice, self-righteousness, and hate run so strongly against what is noble and compassionate that the ideal of peace on earth will always be on the far side of the farthest hill. Or it may be that sometime men like Senator McMahon will have their way on the earth.

[From the Greenwich Time and Press of July 29, 1952]

SENATOR BRIEN MCMAHON

The untimely death of United States Senator Brien McMahon came as a severe shock to the people of Connecticut. Connecticut's senior Senator, able and possessing qualities of statesmanship, was the victim of a malignant disease which cut him down in the prime of life at 48 and abruptly ended a career of public service that appeared headed for even greater heights than he had already achieved.

Senator McMahon was held high in the esteem of his neighbors in Connecticut. Politically speaking, he was one of the most popular political figures in the State. Strong with the members of his own Democratic Party, of which he was the top leader, he had amazing appeal for those in the opposite party. In his last election he carried the State by more than 40,000 votes, attesting to the support he enjoyed among Republicans.

Senator McMahon's career was meteoric. A native of neighboring Norwalk, he made a name for himself in the Department of Justice in the early formative years of the Roosevelt New Deal, as a protege of Greenwich's former United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

As senior United States Senator from Connecticut, he swiftly carved out a niche for himself in the United States Senate and because of his early and intense interest in the field of atomic energy, he became one of the outstanding civil authorities on the subject.

Ironically, Senator McMAHON was widely regarded as a possibility for the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. Whether that could have been accomplished or not in the atmosphere of the recent Democratic convention in Chicago will never be known. While the Democrats were selecting their ticket, Senator McMAHON was at death's door in a Georgetown hospital.

Those who knew BRIEN McMAHON intimately knew him as a warm friend. They respected him as an able, conscientious, dedicated public servant. Although they may have disagreed with him at times, although they took an opposite view politically, they knew him to be an outstanding Senator and a personable individual.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I am very proud indeed to have the opportunity of paying tribute to my dear friend and colleague who passed away last July while in the prime of his life, the senior Senator from Connecticut, BRIEN McMAHON. There was no Member of the Senate for whom I had greater admiration and affection. All of us gratefully recall his courage, his honesty, his kindness, and his devotion to duty. He remained steadfast to the very last to his conscience and to his great responsibilities. His services to his country were so great that they cannot possibly be recounted in a short address today, and I shall not attempt to do so.

BRIEN McMAHON was my friend, even before I became a Member of this body, years ago. I watched his progress and his steady growth intellectually, politically, and spiritually. He became not only a master in debate and a sound legislator, but to an unusual degree understood and interpreted the responsibility our country had assumed for world leadership. His was not merely a deep understanding of the problems of a great nation blessed with material wealth and power. His leadership reflected a constantly growing recognition that we must use all our moral and spiritual forces if we are to unify the freedom-loving peoples of the world and secure for them and for ourselves lasting peace and security.

BRIEN McMAHON was dedicated to building a strong military defense in cooperation with our friends and allies abroad.

Like many of us, he felt that that was necessary for our security and for our survival. But he never for a moment lost sight of the fact that we can never hope to win a lasting and just peace by military strength alone. His efforts were constantly exerted to enlist the hearts, the minds, and the confidence of peoples throughout the world in the cause of freedom, collective security, and peace.

While discharging his duties as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, he ever sought to make it perfectly clear to the enslaved peoples of the Soviet Union and the satellite nations that the sole goal and aim of the United States was peace. He never wavered. He realized beyond most men that while military strength was essential, we must never close the door to peaceful negotiations with the other nations of the world.

I have spoken of his sense of duty and his courage. His courage was physical as well as moral. I well remember what I believe was his last address on the floor of the Senate sometime in May when he was already stricken with his fatal illness and in great suffering. He came on the floor walking with a cane. His face was drawn and it was evident that his body was racked with pain, but he came to the Senate because he felt it was his duty to speak in behalf of humane, fair, and enlightened immigration and naturalization policies and to oppose discrimination and injustice. His words in their significance and wide implications transcended the particular bill that was being debated when he said:

> The good opinion of our neighbors abroad is not to be purchased by economic favors alone. Moreover it is not important to us solely as a means of securing military alliances. If we cannot do more than talk about freedom, justice, and the dignity of the individual, if we cannot exemplify it—legislate it, if you like—we can never win the belief in our way of life, and the respect and the voluntary cooperation in our aims which I believe essential to our survival in a threatening world. * * *
>
> One of the great weaknesses of totalitarian countries is their inability properly to understand the intentions and views of other

nations. Our immigrants have always been a major source of strength to us in this respect, as in many others.

These eloquent words may long serve as a guidepost for all of us.

We are today mourning a great legislator, a brilliant lawyer, and a wise leader. But, above all things, we are honoring a thoroughly good man who never wavered in the unending fight for justice and equality for all people. The Senate has lost one of its greatest Members. The Nation has been deprived of a loyal and devoted son, and we who loved him, of a greathearted friend.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues today in saying a few words in memory of and in tribute to our late distinguished colleague and friend.

I first came to know BRIEN McMAHON when I was a Member of the House of Representatives. I was thrown in rather close contact with him because of the pendency of a new type of legislation and a new type of problem confronting the Congress and the country and, indeed, the world. That was legislation with reference to atomic energy. I was a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that had jurisdiction over that legislation. In that capacity I often met with Senator McMAHON and talked with him and came to have great admiration for the very fine grasp he had of this subject and the pioneering effort he was making in a new and strange field, in charting the course we should take in the management of this new power which had been unleashed in the world by the inventive genius of great scientists. Later it was my privilege to serve as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, alongside Senator McMAHON; and I came to admire the man even more as I watched his work in the field of foreign relations.

It was my pleasure to join with Senator McMAHON in several of the measures he introduced. I was glad that a few minutes ago the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Purtell] referred to the resolution which Senator McMAHON,

together with some 20 other Senators as cosponsors, submitted on the floor of the Senate, calling upon Russia to make good her boast that she was a great peace-loving and peace-making nation, and offering all the good offices of this country really to work out a peace by which the world could stand.

I remember another resolution Senator McMAHON was prepared to submit, and a proposal he did present to the world in a speech on the floor of the Senate, which I think must have challenged a great part of the world, in setting forth a willingness to join in a good-faith venture for the ending of the armaments race. I remember that Senator McMAHON spoke of the great good and the vast amount of reconstruction which could be accomplished throughout the world if we would use for the benefit of the world only a small amount of the money we were spending for armaments of destruction. All of us remember that at that time Senator McMAHON proposed to the other nations of the world, "If you will join with us in a real program designed to do away with the armaments race, we shall use only a small part of the moneys thus saved, but nonetheless a tremendous amount—$10 billion a year—to help in a worldwide program of reconstruction and development."

Of course that program was never adopted, but certainly it set set the world to thinking about the dread results which might accrue if the terrible armaments race were continued, and about some of the desirable possibilities which might develop from a united effort on the part of the great nations of the world to take positive action in that situation.

Mr. President, I have often thought and I have often said that the greatest single characteristic of liberalism is tolerance. Senator McMAHON was a liberal in every sense of the word. He was tolerant. He was a clear thinker. He was fearless in his thinking and in his expression of his thoughts. He was concerned with the problems of the world, and he gave serious consideration to them and to an effort to chart

a course which might steer us away from the cataclysm which could result from a continuing armaments race.

Senator McMAHON will long be remembered, Mr. President, not only by his colleagues, but by people throughout the United States and, indeed, by people throughout the world, for the part he played in bringing together into concrete form the serious thoughts as to the steps which might be taken in this troubled world.

Senator McMAHON was a magnificent American, a great Senator, a devoted husband and father, and a fine friend. He will be long missed.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, on the second day of January 1953, the Democratic conference unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. Johnson], expressing our deep sense of loss at the passing of our esteemed colleague and beloved friend, the Honorable BRIEN McMAHON, Senator from the State of Connecticut.

I shall read the resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us our colleague the Honorable BRIEN McMAHON, late a Senator from the State of Connecticut; and

Whereas throughout his career in the United States Senate he rendered to our Nation and to his State a most distinguished service; and

Whereas, as our trusted friend and close associate, he was ever ready to lend his judgment and his efforts in behalf of the Democratic Party: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his Democratic colleagues in the United States Senate, express our deep sense of loss at his passing; and

Further, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased, that they may be assured of our deep respect for the late Senator and of our condolences upon the passing of our friend.

Adopted by the Democratic conference this 2d day of January 1953.

THOS. C. HENNINGS, Jr.,
Secretary.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I wish to add my meed of tribute to the memory of a very much beloved friend, the late BRIEN MCMAHON.

In speaking of BRIEN, I shall use the words of Henry Van Dyke, the eminent poet, and a former professor at Princeton University, who wrote so beautifully:

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true:
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

That applies to BRIEN MCMAHON, now and for all time; and in loving memory I lay it, as a meed of tribute, upon his bier today.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I deem it a great privilege and honor to join with my colleagues and with hundreds of others throughout the Nation in paying tribute to a great man, a fine friend, and an outstanding public servant, the late and esteemed BRIEN MCMAHON.

I do not look upon this occasion as one of mourning, even though there is grief, to be sure, in the hearts of his friends and his beloved family. It seems to me that the opportunity that is ours today is to accept the challenge the spirit and life of BRIEN MCMAHON have left to us. Surely his life demonstrates beyond all shadow of doubt the validity of faith in immortality, because the good deeds, the good work, and the spirit of BRIEN MCMAHON live on.

It is particularly appropriate that we think of this departed friend and colleague today because the ideas he stood for and the principles he embraced are the ideas and principles that are needed by this world. The problems which engrossed him are still with us, and I suppose it may be said that Divine Providence has ways of demonstrating to those of us of lesser light what our responsibilities are. Some of us here leaned upon BRIEN MCMAHON to give us leadership.

Our responsibility now is to follow the leadership which he so well demonstrated and fulfilled.

I looked upon BRIEN McMAHON not only as a great Senator, not only as a magnificent public servant, but also essentially as a wonderful and fine man. He meant to me friendship. While my association with him was limited in terms of years, I can candidly say that it was intimate and it was rich in my respect and admiration for him. I had the privilege of learning from this distinguished American and of sharing in that great abundance which comes from a wholesome friendship. BRIEN McMAHON knew that to have friends one had to be interested in them, and to be interested as well in all his fellow men. He demonstrated that concern, not only in his personal associations but in the broader sense, in his regard for all mankind. So to me the life of BRIEN McMAHON stands in our generation as another example of what democratic living can and should be. He believed in human equality, and he practiced it. He accepted as articles of faith those inalienable rights given to us by our Creator, the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

He had a deep religious faith. He received strength from his full acceptance of and devotion to Almighty God. In this wonderful faith, he had the spirit of understanding and of tolerance, to which reference has been made this morning, that led him to offer a helping hand to those of us who sought his advice and counsel.

BRIEN McMAHON demonstrated what constructive thinking and wholesome living can do. One of the problems that has been so close to us these days has been the struggle with the forces of totalitarian brutality. BRIEN McMAHON was not merely an anti-Communist, Mr. President; he was not merely "anti" anything, he was for something. He was prodemocracy, profreedom, propeople. He had a positive faith, not a negative, critical cynicism. Every work toward which he directed his energies demonstrated that faith, his faith in

the ability of nations to disarm and his faith in the ability of people to work for constructive good. This was exemplified in the resolution which he proposed and which proclaimed his faith in the people of Russia—not the rulers of Russia—to live in the spirit of friendship, and also proclaimed his faith, Mr. President, in the ability of the people of the United States to act in a spirit of compassion and of service and of humility, which is so much a part of our national character. He had this faith, and because he was a positive thinker and could reaffirm this faith again and again, he was a great leader at home and abroad. I would commend faith of that kind to all of us in these trying hours.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying that many of us spent pleasant hours in the home of our late and beloved friend, Senator McMahon, along with his very lovely and wonderful wife and daughter. We were able to share in the blessed happiness of that home. It is an attribute of a great man to have a fine and happy household. Senator McMahon will be remembered by all of us as one of God's noble servants. America is a greater and stronger Nation because of Brien McMahon's service. The light of freedom burns brighter today because Senator McMahon lived, worked, and died dedicated to democracy. Here is a patriot worthy of history's acclaim.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am very glad to rise to add a few words to the tributes to Brien McMahon we have heard from other Senators. My observations will be largely from a personal standpoint.

Brien entered the Senate with me. We were together as freshmen. He was in one party, I was in another; but from the beginning I always felt that we had many aims and beliefs in common. We were both interested in world affairs. We both later became members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and in that capacity I had the privilege of traveling with him to other parts of the world. I think we shared the same aspirations in our desire to solve the prob-

lem of achieving world peace. We had the same basic attitude toward the problem of controlling atomic energy. He was chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I was not a member of that committee. But I came to know him best through the Foreign Relations Committee, before which came many international questions upon which we worked together.

With his other friends in the Senate, it is a satisfaction, though a melancholy one, to pay this brief tribute to really a great soul, a Member of this body whom I sorely miss, both as a friend and as a colleague.

I was glad to hear the reference by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Humphrey] a moment ago to BRIEN's family. I also enjoyed intimacy with the family, not only with BRIEN, but with Mrs. McMahon and their lovely little daughter. I felt that I knew them as a part of my life here. Mrs. Smith and I enjoyed our association with them and discussing with them of many absorbing national and international problems. We were on different sides of the aisle and on different sides politically; that fact did not divide us when it came to the fundamentals. I am happy, Mr. President, to have had the opportunity to pay this inadequate tribute to a friend whom I valued very dearly.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, BRIEN McMAHON was a great American whom we knew as a fellow Senator and a friend. The spell of his name, the charm of his bearing, the power of his presence, the influence of his conduct, the impress of his character, will be the legacy of the Senate as long as Americans here speak, serve, and sacrifice for the well-being of mankind.

His eternal rest is the reward of one who gave unsparingly, unceasingly, unselfishly of himself in time of tensions and of threats. BRIEN McMAHON shortened his own existence so that human existence itself might be saved from the passions and fissions of an atomic and materialistic age.

This young man of Connecticut gave half his life in preparation for public service, and he gave all his life in the labor of love for his fellow man.

The estimate of the people of Connecticut, close to the heart and home of BRIEN MCMAHON, was evidenced in their belief that he deserved to be designated to the highest responsibility of our Republic. That he should be nominated for the Presidency would be no mere generous gesture for them. It was their claim upon him as a public servant. It was their commendation of his public service.

It was in his Connecticut background that I first knew BRIEN MCMAHON in 1946. The mutual love and the mutual understanding of a Senator and his people was an actuality that inspired me, just as every contact with Senator MCMAHON was an inspiration to me in my fledgling days in this great body.

So, I am grateful for this opportunity, humbly and briefly, to pay tribute to a great patriot, and to a husband and father who has left an honored name to his loved ones, but a name that they must always share with a grateful people.

He was a valiant spokesman for practical love of neighbor. He knew that an A-bomb was no eternal security against atheism nor an H-bomb against hate. Those who deride human dignity and those who hate must be given a reason for not hating; they must be awakened to a new value of man in the image of his God—reasons and lessons which cannot be given by any external force and oppression.

The Atomic Energy Act has sometimes been called BRIEN MCMAHON'S monument. No man worked harder for disarmament and control of arms. No man worked harder for the development and production of atomic arms for the security of America. Yet no voice was more urgent than his to invite all mankind away from the science of war and to the arts of peace.

It would be folly in these few minutes to try to recall the 48 years of achievement of BRIEN MCMAHON'S heart and soul,

but it would be equal folly for us to forget the living lesson of BRIEN McMAHON—that man is the living instrument by which the glory of God can be achieved, the glory that abides in peace on earth to men of good will.

To BRIEN McMAHON's widow, daughter, and bereaved family, I express my sympathy.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate in the latter part of 1947 BRIEN McMAHON was already well on his way to a place of influence and well on his way to a place in history as the early architect of atomic energy legislation. I saw him flower and grow in influence in the Senate and in the Nation.

His many virtues have already been mentioned, and I shall not dwell further on them, but I should like to emphasize his fine mind as a lawyer. When I first came to the Senate and observed him on the floor, my attention was attracted to the admirable qualities of his highly trained, developed, and mature legal mind as reflected in his arguments. As time went on I learned that he was a seasoned lawyer with a distinguished record as an Assistant Attorney General. I saw, further, that he was the embodiment of the humane concepts of our great legal system, and that he adorned that great profession and lived up to its better traditions.

So, Mr. President, I like to remember him, and I want the record to show that we all remember him, as a very fine lawyer, one of the best in a great profession. I did not have contact with his religious life, which has already been mentioned here, except to this extent, that he possessed what I call "weekday" Christianity. He reflected its principles in his work during weekdays, which is the real test of religion.

As I think of his great spirit I am reminded of a story I once heard of an old prospector who had passed on in a cabin in the West, all alone, and had left this simple note:

> Never think of me as having died. Just think of me as having gone on an eternal prospecting trip.

So I feel that the great spirit of our departed friend is not dead, but has gone on an eternal prospecting trip where he will reflect, in the way of that other world, the very same qualities which he so nobly personified here.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I desire to take this opportunity of paying tribute to BRIEN MCMAHON. I sat next to him in the committee room of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during trying times, and I knew him extremely well, both as a Senator and also on a personal basis. I also enjoyed the privilege of seeing him in his home. He had a very fine family, to whom I extend my sincere sympathy.

One of his outstanding characteristics, although he was a man who spent much of his time on very difficult problems, was his sense of humor. He had a very keen sense of humor which always made the work of our committee and the work of the Senate much more tolerable.

He had a very deep understanding of human relations and was guided by that understanding in much of the legislation which he sponsored and promoted on the floor of the Senate. As has been said, he was essentially a very tolerant man and was a true liberal in the best sense of the word.

The Nation has lost a great public servant, and we have lost a very dear friend.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President——

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there.
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.
The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Soon after the adjournment of the last session of the 82d Congress, the grim-visaged reaper, whose name is Death, made vacant still another senatorial chair by severing from earth and from all earthly things our beloved, illustrious,

late companion, colleague, friend—the Honorable BRIEN McMAHON—who had long been Connecticut's famous, faithful, favorite son.

When I remember him and the host of other senatorial friends—

Linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but him departed.

While this remarkable colleague was in the heyday of his manhood, while his senatorial service was at high tide, while every breeze was bringing him promises of still greater official renown, from an affluent home of happiness, peace, and sweet content, from a loved and loving, cultured, charming wife and from a beautiful, talented daughter on the threshold of her teens, he was imperiously summoned by the insatiate despot's despot, who knows no mercy and feels no pity, to that bourne from which no traveler returns. With antique courage, philosophic resignation, and Christian hope, he obeyed the summons and went forth into the unknown land, leaving behind him an innumerable throng of weeping friends, who will continue to mourn his loss until they are eventually reunited with him in the—

City of temples and turrets of gold,
That gleam by the sapphire sea,
Like jewels more splendid than earth may behold,
Or are dreamed of by you and by me.

By common consent, Senator McMAHON was one of the greatest of all legislative authorities on the utilization of atomic energy—the latest and most alarming wonder of the world.

With surpassing ability and fidelity, he discharged all his official duties as Assistant Attorney General of the United

States, as Director of the Criminal Division of the Federal Department of Justice, and as a Member of the United States Senate. Throughout his official life he knew no guide but his judgment, no dictator but his conscience, and no purpose but to love and serve his God, his country, and his fellow men. He habitually thought and sought and wrought in the superlative degree.

His passing is an irreparable loss to his State which heaped her honors upon him, to his Nation to which he dedicated his service, and to his family that idolized him and the countless friends who loved him with all their hearts.

It is our comforting hope and confident belief that he is now in the full enjoyment of the rich reward promised by the Saviour of the world when He said: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

And now beloved statesman, patriot, husband, father, friend, an affectionate last farewell—

All our hearts are buried with you,
All our thoughts go onward with you,
Come not back again to labor,
Come not back again to suffer,
Where the famine and the fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Soon our task will be completed,
Soon your footsteps we shall follow,
To the Islands of the Blessed,
To the Land of the Hereafter.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hendrickson in the chair). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the death of BRIEN MCMAHON last July was a heavy blow to those of us who served here in the Senate with him, who knew him and loved him. He was at the very meridian of his intellectual powers and was at the point of greatest service to our country when stricken by the fatal malady.

In 1946 when he had served in the Senate scarcely a year, he became our leader in drafting the legislation upon which our American atomic energy program is based. He, more than any other Member of the Congress, seemed to grasp the tremendous potential of atomic energy for good or for evil.

He fought that the control and further development of atomic energy might be placed in the hands of civilian authority. He felt it was safer there. He understood so well that atomic energy has within it the power that could destroy our Nation and our civilization.

BRIEN McMAHON dedicated his life to leashing the destructive forces of the atom and unleashing the constructive forces.

He became a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that he might the more effectively engage in the battle for peace. He sought hard to find a way to detach the Russian people from their leaders. It was just 3 years ago that he delivered on this floor his historic disarmament speech—a speech that challenged peoples around the earth.

He probed and planned. He worked relentlessly and tirelessly. He spoke courageously and forthrightly again and again, seeking to arouse our people and to awaken mankind to the dangers of the atomic age and the compelling necessity for peace. BRIEN McMAHON never let up. He was of the stuff that knows no limitations. He carried on. He fought on.

"Where there is no vision the people perish." BRIEN McMAHON was the statesman of vision whose imagination caught the horizons of tomorrow. He was the leader who spoke as one with authority. He was the patriot who gave his all to the service of his country. He was the prophet for the better day.

As one who was privileged to be thrown in intimate association with BRIEN in our membership on the Democratic Policy Committee and in many other ways, may I say we miss him. We miss his genial spirit and the warmth and friendliness of his smile and handclasp. We miss his hearty laugh and good fellowship.

We miss his many helpful and wise contributions to the work of the Senate. We miss the example of courage and devotion that he set for us. We miss the friend, the counselor, the helpmate.

BRIEN MCMAHON was devoted to his family, his beautiful and faithful wife, his lovely and precious little daughter.

BRIEN MCMAHON will live in history as a great American. Surely he has gone to a rich reward to join the choice and master spirits that have made our America.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of a distinguished colleague, a colleague who can justly be called America's first statesman of the atomic age; a tribute to the memory of a beloved American, a fine gentleman, and a sorely missed friend, BRIEN MCMAHON.

There is much to be said of such a man. The words of wisdom he uttered could be called to mind to illustrate his courage, his determination in action, and the brilliance of his thought. Example after example of his humanity, his sense of decency, and his wisdom come readily to mind. But there is little that need be said, for of BRIEN MCMAHON one need not talk. The man, himself, has impressed his fine personality and his noble acts and deeds on the memory of all with whom he came in contact. The friends of his childhood, those with whom he went to school, the people of the great State he represented here in the Senate, while they knew first of his kindness and partook of his generosity of soul, all of these knew well and at all times the true greatness which permeated his being. So, too, did we, his coworkers in the legislative halls of these United States. So, too, did the people of America. And so, too, did those many throughout the world who, terrified at the awesome power of the unleashed atom, saw in BRIEN MCMAHON the vision, the compassion, the new-age knowledge, and the singleness of driving purpose through which mankind might control the terrible power we have turned loose among the peoples of the world. In him they saw that character of leadership through which

the atom's terrifying might could be converted from an instrument of destruction into an instrument of immeasurable value to all people. For if our world shall be permitted to endure despite man's inhumanity to man and despite the monstrous weapons through which that inhumanity may now find expression, it will be in no small measure due to the forceful insistence of BRIEN McMAHON that the unleashed atom could be a source of good for all mankind; to his insistence that its power and potentialities be entrusted to civilian rather than to military hands; and to his insistence that as we spend billions to build our defenses we spend at least a modicum of that amount in building strength and good will throughout the world. It is because of his leadership in these three related fields that BRIEN McMAHON will be recognized by historians of the future as truly the first statesman of the atomic age.

Such was the large and overriding meaning of BRIEN McMAHON to the world. Such is our great debt to him. But on an occasion such as this mention should be made of his ordered and purposeful life; of his days at school culminating in his graduation from that great Catholic institution, Fordham University; of his devotion to Christian teachings which permeated his every act; of the host of friends he made; and of the true humility expressed in his unvarying courtesy to all with whom he came in contact. He was a leader whose greatness was tempered by humility, whose knowledge was warmed by understanding, and whose service to mankind was predicated on his devotion to a Christian life.

To his charming wife and lovely daughter I offer my heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I first met BRIEN McMAHON in 1936. He was then Chief of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice. It was my good fortune to serve in a subordinate capacity in the division under his leadership.

He was a fearless prosecutor, but always true to the principles and guaranties of American justice. BRIEN MCMAHON was brilliant of mind, kind of heart, and he possessed an understanding of human values matched by few men. Respect for the dignity of the individual and faith in God were the driving forces of his relations with his fellow men.

I have always found it difficult adequately and properly to express myself upon the loss of one so dear and close to me as was BRIEN MCMAHON. On such occasions I usually take refuge either in Scripture or in poetry, because there I find the sentiments and the words which, at least, in my sight, do justice to such a lost one. So on this occasion I close my eulogy of BRIEN MCMAHON by referring to The Catholic Anthology, which contains the great poem, In Memoriam, written by Maurice Baring. I read only the following portion:

And in the portals of the sacred hall
You heard the trumpet's call
At dawn upon the silvery battlement
Reecho through the deep
And bid the sons of God to rise from sleep
And, with a shout, to hail
The sunrise on the city of the Grail:
The music that proud Lucifer in Hell
Missed more than all the joys that he forewent.
You hear the solemn bell
At vespers, when the oriflammes are furled;
And then you know that somewhere in the world
That shines far off beneath you like a gem
They think of you; and when you think of them,
You know that will wipe away their tears
And cast aside their fears;
That they will have it so,
And in no otherwise;
That it is well with them because they know,
With faithful eyes,
Fixed forward and turned upwards to the skies,
That it is well with you,
Among the chosen few,
Among the very brave, the very true.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, the tributes already paid to BRIEN McMAHON, the late Senator from Connecticut, by those of his colleagues—whose privilege it was to have known and labored longer here with him than was mine—attest to his exceptional worth as an individual and to his stature as a great American, who served his State and Nation with honor and distinction. As chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and author of the McMahon Act for the control of atomic energy, the crowning achievement of his all-too-short career can be recorded as the response of an intelligent, conscientious, and courageous American to events.

While the same election, that of November 7, 1944, which sent BRIEN McMAHON to the United States Senate sent me to the National House of Representatives, our paths did not cross until 1950, when I became a Member of this body. Shortly thereafter it was my privilege to share membership with him on the policy committee, where I came to know, admire, and appreciate his splendid talents, as well as his gracious, kindly, and tolerant attitude toward his fellow men generally and particularly in his dealings with his colleagues here in the Senate. Endowed as he was, certainly all who knew him must agree that "the elements so mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'this was a man.'"

Stricken down, as he was, in his prime, afflicted by months of hopeless suffering, it is not for us, who knew and loved him, to question why as, we may be certain, he did not. Today is Ash Wednesday—from the time he could remember, this day had a special significance for BRIEN McMAHON, as a child, a youth, and an adult—Christian, God-fearing man that he was—he thoroughly understood the outward sign of the cross placed on his forehead in ashes throughout the Ash Wednesdays of his lifetime, when his church reminded him, and all of us "remember man that thou art dust—and unto dust shalt thou return." So we may be assured that

he understood and accepted, without murmur, the final cross that was placed upon him at the very zenith of his career and, regrettably prematurely, led him to the inexorable fulfillment of Ash Wednesday. What was mortal of BRIEN MCMAHON has returned to dust, but he knew the promise of resurrection and eternal life, and his imperishable and immortal soul goes marching on. Indeed, out of the shadowy mists of eternity, we might well hear him say:

Yes, I have lived! Pass on
And trouble me with questions nevermore—
I suffered. I have won
A solemn peace—my peace forevermore.
Leave me in silence here.
I have hope, no care,
I know no fear;
For I have borne—but now no longer bear.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Kefauver] is absent from the floor of the Senate on official business as a member of a subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee aboard the U. S. S. *Wisconsin* on maneuvers. He cabled his office to request that the following tribute to the late Senator BRIEN MCMAHON be presented in his behalf, and I am glad to do so:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

I wish that I were present on the Senate floor to join with others today in paying tribute to my good friend and former classmate at Yale, BRIEN MCMAHON. He will be remembered in history as the man who saw clearly the need for, and led the way to, civilian control of atomic energy. It was an act of great statesmanship. We miss him today, as we face new and equally disturbing problems without the benefit of his wise counsel and calm judgment. It is little consolation to say that we are perhaps better prepared to face them because we have known and worked with BRIEN MCMAHON. We shall try to follow the example he set. If we are successful, the entire world will be the beneficiary.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, as the Senate pauses today to reflect on the great services of our departed leaders,

BRIEN McMAHON

I would like to speak a few words about one of the ablest men of our century, BRIEN MCMAHON.

Death cut short his distinguished career that was unfolding in his great leadership for peace. Understanding, perhaps better than any other American, the terrible implications of atomic warfare, he sought not only the means for improving our strength in this field, but also ways of improving the strength of the United Nations and the principle of collective security so that these weapons need not be ever used.

Members of the Senate well know of his distinguished career as an attorney, how he served as one of the youngest men ever to fill a post as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division. We well know the sense of justice and faithfulness to public duty with which he exercised these great powers at the age of only 30. We know of his elevation to the Senate and the services he rendered in many ways in this body.

We are apt to oversimplify it when we call him Mr. Atom. This great work, which resulted in a true constructive program for our national security, but one looking forward from Hiroshima, not backward, not only preserved and advanced our knowledge and production of atomic weapons, but in the long run looked forward to the blessings of atomic energy for peacetime use.

It was this broad understanding of the entire problem and his grasp and leadership in this field that set the Nation on the right atomic course. I would hate to try to imagine the awful consequences of our atomic program if BRIEN MCMAHON had not lived.

First, his leadership in fighting through to the finish for a bill to give proper civilian control to atomic energy built in the Congress a foundation on which our world leadership in this field could grow. He changed the narrow exclusive purpose of atomic energy from a gigantic bomb project to one

of tactical weapons and one of the most modern advances in this field for defensive purposes.

Who can know but that our progress under this program has already prevented the outbreak of world war III? Who can judge whether it was our efficiency and growth and understanding of the many phases of atomic energy that has held back the hordes of the Soviet Union from marching across Western Europe? Certainly we and the other free peoples of the world are stronger in peace today because of Senator McMahon's foresight.

We all remember 3 years ago his brave fight for progress in solving the secret of the hydrogen bomb and of his efforts to concentrate greater efforts on tactical atomic weapons for field use.

Great as these contributions were, however, there is still a greater one in his insistence in a forward-looking program beyond the mere use of atomic energy for destruction. Brien dreamed of the day when this great discovery could be man's greatest friend and benefactor. Under his chairmanship, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy moved forward into these peacetime uses and led the fight for allocations of Federal funds for research in many diseases.

These funds, as they finally result in conquering the scourges of diseases to mankind, will undoubtedly result in the saving of many more lives than were destroyed by the atomic explosions in World War II. This was the dream of Senator McMahon.

It is significant that long before he knew that cancer would take his life he succeeded in earmarking some $6 million for research of atomic byproducts on this disease.

Brien McMahon had the vision of the time when this energy would mean better lives for everyone. Not only in the field of medicine, but in industry, he saw its possibilities to help mankind carry the burdens of production with greater ease and less misery.

He was a kindly, considerate leader who always had the time for the little man who needed help. His friends in his native State of Connecticut attest to the thousands who owed help on their small problems to BRIEN McMAHON.

While his activities always searched for means to make the United States and the free world stronger in military ways, his efforts were devoted on the same generous scale to making the United Nations and the principle of collective security effective.

Much of his time was given to study of the problem of finding the means to prevent future wars. His great help in strengthening this instrument of peace will long be remembered as well as his great contribution in the field of atomic energy.

He was a man who served humanity well. His faith never faltered and his love and affection for the people of the United States and the world was with him to his deathbed.

One of his last official acts, only a few weeks before his death, was to submit a letter to the United States Senate on the closing night of the 82d Congress, urging his colleagues to stand fast against unwise reductions in the atomic-energy program.

I have dwelt upon his greatness in official life, of his scientific contributions to atomic development and of his leadership to world peace. I may say in closing that in all his greatness, in these fields, his home and personal life as a husband and as a father, measured up in every degree to the excellence and character he possessed officially.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the Senator from Florida [Mr. Smathers] be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMATHERS

One of the saddest experiences of my life was to learn of the passing of my good personal friend and one of the Nation's truly

outstanding servants, BRIEN MCMAHON. I had known Brien for many years. At one time I had worked under him in the Department of Justice. I was an assistant United States attorney in Miami, and our late colleague BRIEN MCMAHON was then the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

That was many years ago. His great ability in his assignment at the Justice Department caused him to be recognized generally as one of the outstanding attorneys of the United States. When he decided to leave the Department of Justice and return to Connecticut to launch a political career, the people of that great Commonwealth were prompt in recognizing their good fortune in having the opportunity to avail themselves of his services in the United States Senate. Everyone knows of his outstanding career as a Senator. It was his keen and alert mind which observed, long before most of us even realized there was such a thing as an atomic bomb, the necessity for a committee to supervise, in a broad and general nature, the development of this great force.

BRIEN MCMAHON recognized, probably before anyone else, the transformation that would be brought about in our country from the development of atomic energy. He was the one who raised his voice in the Senate calling for the creation of a Committee on Atomic Energy and he was author of the legislation which brought such a committee into being. Senator MCMAHON served in the Senate as the chairman of that group—the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—and his wise counsel and valuable assistance in the continued development of the new and wondrous powers resulting from the harnessing of the atom has meant much to the entire Nation. All of this is well known and will be long remembered.

While my respect for the abilities of Senator MCMAHON was great, my affection for him as a warm and human individual was even greater. BRIEN was generous and compassionate in every sense of the word. I was privileged to associate with him on many occasions before he came to the Senate, as well as thereafter, and never did I observe the slightest act or deed other than those which endeared him to those who were around him. Even though he was tremendously busy and great demands were always made on his time and energies, he never failed to find time to help those who needed his help and who called upon him.

When I first came to this body as a freshman Senator somewhat bewildered and frightened by the traditions and customs of the Senate, it was BRIEN MCMAHON who in those early days

always gave to me an encouraging word and friendly pat on the back. On several occasions when I needed his advice and went to see him he was most generous and helpful. His consideration to me was not unusual for I know it was his nature to help everyone who called upon him. His loss has been deeply felt already in the Senate of the United States and throughout the country. There are many of us who will continue for a long time to mourn his passing. But we can take comfort and gain inspiration from his memory. He was a man who did not waste his time in stirring cold ashes; he always continued to move forward hopefully and courageously. Let us think of him and be inspired to do likewise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hendrickson in the chair). Before the Senate resumes the consideration of legislative business the present occupant of the chair would like to take the liberty, from the chair, of associating himself with the justly earned, fitting, and eloquent eulogies of the day. The Senate lost a great Senator, and America a devoted patriot, when BRIEN McMAHON passed away.

FRIDAY, *February 27, 1953.*

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a week ago some of the associates of the late Senator BRIEN McMAHON, of Connecticut, expressed their admiration and affection for this great American in speeches on the floor of the Senate. It was a very moving occasion.

I have just received a letter from our former colleague, Senator William Benton, in which he pays a fine tribute to his beloved colleague.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record at this point in my remarks Senator Benton's letter as well as an address delivered on November 15, 1952, by Gordon Dean, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, in tribute to the memory of BRIEN McMAHON.

There being no objection, the letter and the address were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,
New York, N. Y., February 19, 1953.

Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR HERBERT: Only today, on the 19th, have I learned that Senator Knowland has designated this date to honor the memory and achievements of my senior colleague for the last 3 years, BRIEN MCMAHON.

I understand that the custom of setting aside a Senate session to memorialize a deceased member has not been followed for some years. That it is being revived is moving tribute to a man who gave so much intelligence and humanity to the Senate and to the Nation.

I am deeply grateful for the close relationship that BRIEN MCMAHON and I shared. Through you I would like to speak of my friend in the Congressional Record.

We knew BRIEN MCMAHON as a man carefully and profoundly devoted to world peace and understanding. We admired him as one who dedicated himself to the major problems of the mid-20th century, and especially to the problem that dominates and threatens the lives of people everywhere. Atomic energy was a source of fear; at its unleashing over Hiroshima, BRIEN MCMAHON was among the first to realize not only its awesome actuality and fearful potential but also its promise for health and well-being. Because BRIEN MCMAHON did not shrink in fright or confusion, so has his country developed atomic energy sanely, with civilian control and with development both for national security and human welfare.

We knew BRIEN MCMAHON as a man of scope. We have made tangible advances in world affairs because of his leadership, especially as he expressed it as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. We take courage and hope from his efforts toward greater international understanding. As we pause to reflect on his goals and achievements, we can gain new energy, new vision, renewed purpose.

We are forever grateful for his leadership. We propose that the leadership of his principles continue.

I would be most pleased if you inserted this letter in the Record. I turn to you because you represent Connecticut's great neighboring State, New York, and because I know of your deep admira-

tion for BRIEN, expressed to me so often during the tragic weeks of his last illness.

I am attaching a pamphlet which has just come to me from the Honorable Homer Cummings, of Connecticut, former Attorney General. You will recall, I am sure, that Attorney General Cummings brought BRIEN to Washington from Connecticut, for his distinguished career in the Justice Department. Twice each year for the last 20 years friends and admirers of Homer Cummings have gathered in North Carolina to do him honor over a weekend of golf. BRIEN was always a leading member of this group. And most fitting it was that under Homer Cummings' leadership the group paid tribute to BRIEN MCMAHON at its most recent meeting. Gordon Dean, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, who made the principal address, reprinted in this pamphlet, was intimately associated with BRIEN over a long period of years, at one time as his law partner.

I think you will agree that Mr. Dean's speech would be a most appropriate addition to the statements already honoring BRIEN MCMAHON in the Congressional Record. I hope you will be able to enter it.

I am grateful to you for helping me honor Senator MCMAHON.

With very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM BENTON.

ADDRESS BY GORDON DEAN

General Cummings and friends, I know of no one who can match your words when you are moved to speak of one who has been close to you and who has captured your affection. BRIEN MCMAHON was such a person. It is, therefore, difficult to follow you on this program tonight. I do feel honored, however, to have been selected by you to speak of my warm friend of many years.

As many of you know, BRIEN and I worked closely together for many years as associates in the Department of Justice, later in private law practice, and finally on the problem of war and peace.

I shall not attempt to speak of BRIEN'S early life because I think to do so would be simply to try to improve upon a score of biographers who have adequately covered it. I think the only thing that is appropriate upon an occasion such as this is to recall the character of the man who was one of our company here at Mid Pines.

I watched BRIEN, as did all of us here, with the exception of his brother Bill, who is with us tonight, from a much later period in his life than others who knew him as a youth, as a college man, and a law student.

I first met him in 1934 as a young, aggressive lawyer with the Tax Division of the Department of Justice. Shortly thereafter he went "upstairs," as we used to say in Justice, to the office of the First Assistant Attorney General. In that post, as in every post BRIEN held, the light in his office was always on late.

He came to national attention first when he was assigned to prosecute John Dillinger's lawyer, and shortly thereafter was assigned to try the killer of two FBI agents. He secured convictions in both cases; and was named Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Criminal Division. Then came the Harlan County cases and the slavery cases in Arkansas.

In 1940, having almost been named Attorney General of the United States, BRIEN entered the private practice of law, where he enjoyed four very successful years.

Then came the Senate. The fact that he secured the nomination of his party—having been absent from his State for 10 years—was in itself remarkable. His election was even more so.

He took his oath of office as the war was coming to a close.

His great power in the Senate can be related, in large part, to the fact that as soon as the tremendous potential of atomic energy was demonstrated at Hiroshima he, as a junior Senator, tackled the drafting of the legislation upon which the American atomic-energy program is based. He was one of the first Americans to grasp the great potential of atomic energy—for good or evil.

He will be remembered in history as one of the first rational spokesmen for peace in this hysterical era. He knew that time is growing very short to save civilization.

While many thought of BRIEN as "Mr. Atom," of the legislative branch, he was at the same time one of the most effective members of the Foreign Relations Committee. He brought to the Senate uncommon sense. He said things on the Senate floor which, had they been said by a person high in the executive branch, might have had a highly significant effect upon our foreign policy. He tried zealously to find a way to detach the Russian people from their leaders, who insist that the United States is a warmongering nation. And, at the time of his death, he left behind a veritable sermon on the urgency of learning how to live with one another in peace. He was a thinking Senator—a man of imagination and vision.

It is somewhat ironic that BRIEN's death came at the age of 48 from the grim disease of cancer, which may some day be wiped out through the use of atomic fission; for no person could have dedicated his life more fully to leashing the destructive forces of the atom and unleashing the constructive forces.

BRIEN McMAHON

BRIEN was Irish and upon occasion someone would get his Irish up. I personally loved him more for some of the persons who aroused his anger. He liked to sing and his laugh was deep and loud. But BRIEN never really thoroughly relaxed. If he ever did so, I am sure that it was at Burning Tree and here at Pinehurst and at Mid Pines. But even at golf he was intense.

BRIEN was the kind of a man who didn't know his own limitations, but who once having taken on a scrap, somehow found he didn't have any. He was a courageous fighter, and an indefatigable worker. He was that enviable combination of a politician—shrewd enough to be elected, yet great enough, after election, to become a statesman.

He was a man of very sincere purpose. His heart was right. To know him was to love him.

We shall miss him from our company—and from our country—more, I am sure, than these words of mine could ever express.

LIFE OF BRIEN MCMAHON

Born: Norwalk, Conn., October 6, 1903.

Attended Norwalk public schools; graduated from Fordham College in 1924 and from Yale Law School in 1927.

Began the practice of law in Norwalk and became judge of the city court in 1933.

Appointed special assistant to Attorney General Cummings in Washington, D. C., in 1933.

Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, 1935–39.

Resigned from the Department of Justice and established a law practice in Washington, D. C., 1939.

Elected to the United States Senate from Connecticut in 1944 and reelected in 1950 by a large majority.

Author of the McMahon Act (Atomic Energy Act of 1946) which established the principle of civilian control over atomic energy.

Chairman of the Special Committee on Atomic Energy, 1945–46. Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1949–52. Leading member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Democratic Policy Committee.

Died July 28, 1952.

Survived by his widow, Rosemary Turner McMahon, and one daughter, Patricia.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

SATURDAY, *January 3, 1953.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd].

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, this is my first day as a Member of the House of Representatives. It should be, of course, as you Members who have served here before will well understand, a completely happy occasion for me, one that I shall remember all the days of my life. However, it is not completely happy because I rise to pay tribute to a dear friend who passed away last July while in the prime of life, the great senior Senator from the State of Connecticut, BRIEN MCMAHON. I was privileged to know him intimately and well. I served at his side in the Department of Justice when he was Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division. In earlier days I had known him in young manhood. He was at all times a devoted and warm friend of mine. It occurred to me today as I entered this chamber that on two or three occasions in my lifetime he had suggested to me that I seek public office. I was never able to do so until this past year. But it seems a strange, hard fate that he could not be living to share with me the joy of having won election to this distinguished body, the House of Representatives. BRIEN MCMAHON was a very great man; he was a great American; he served his State and he served his Nation well, and I think it is not an exaggeration to say that he served as well the peoples of this world. He was born and raised in Connecticut. He was a product of our public schools. He was a graduate of Fordham University in 1924 and of the Yale Law School in 1927. From his earliest days he was marked for great things. He was an industrious and

a brilliant student. After he left law school he entered the practice of law and he became judge of the city court of Norwalk, and then the great Attorney General of the United States, Homer Cummings, called him to Washington as his assistant, and in a little while he was raised to be Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice. Those who served with him say, and the record of time will bear them out, that he was one of the best Assistant Attorneys General that the Nation has ever had. After he had concluded a brilliant service in the Department of Justice and with an interlude of only a little while in the general practice of law, he sought a Senate seat from the State of Connecticut and won it in 1944. He was reelected in 1950. I suppose he is best known and will be long remembered by many people because of his great work as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

Those who have served in the Congress know of his wonderful work with that committee, and what great leadership he gave to it.

I am one of those who earnestly believe that one of the real reasons we have been able to preserve some semblance of peace in the world is the fact that we possess the power of atomic energy. BRIEN MCMAHON and those who served with him preserved and developed that power for this Nation. But he was more than a great legislator, he was more than a great lawyer, he was, believe me, a good man. He was industrious; I never knew a man who worked harder at any task he ever undertook, and he had great ability. When you put those talents together you get great results.

He was stricken down in the prime of his life, only in his forty-ninth year, and in the early days of his second term in the United States Senate. It is a great pity and a great tragedy that the Congress has lost him, and it is a greater pity and a greater tragedy that his State and his Nation have lost him, because he had so much to give in the difficult years that lie ahead.

Just a year ago, I remember very well, I visited with him in his home. He was planning and looking ahead to his term in the Senate, not knowing that already, hidden away in his body, was a dread cancer which was to take his life in a few short months.

I sat in the great Democratic National Convention in Chicago and heard his name offered to that great convention as a possibility for the highest office in this land. His name did not go in nomination because we knew then that he was on his deathbed. His family tell us that he heard and saw the generous tribute paid to him by the men and women who attended that convention. In a few days he went beyond to his Maker.

Mr. Speaker, as one who knew him well for many years, I want the RECORD to show that I am paying this tribute as an old friend. I extend my very deep sympathy to his lovely wife, his daughter, his mother, and his brothers and sisters.

I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Patterson].

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is always an occasion of sadness when a great and good man dies, and this is especially true when he had reached such a high goal in life and American achievements as Senator BRIEN MCMAHON had.

BRIEN will always be remembered by the people of Connecticut as a great statesman, Senator, and outstanding American.

To Mrs. McMahon and their young and lovely daughter, Patricia, I extend my most sincere condolences.

As time passes all Americans will realize that a great Senator has passed on and taken his rightful place in the choir of angels.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Sadlak].

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks that have been made by our two colleagues, Tom Dodd and Jim Patterson, in regard to BRIEN MCMAHON.

I had known him for a long time, and had the privilege of serving in the same Congresses with him for three terms. We had differed politically but we had great respect and affection for each other.

As has been mentioned, he was under 50 years of age when he was called to his Maker in the prime of life, when his star was in the ascendancy, because he made his mark early in the Senate soon after he commenced his first term in 1945.

I think and am convinced that the great love and esteem and affection that the people of Connecticut had for BRIEN MCMAHON was truly manifested in the overwhelming majority which was tendered to him when he was reelected to his second term, and it was also indicated at the very largely attended funeral, which I also had the honor to attend and to pay my respects to his memory.

BRIEN MCMAHON was taken in early manhood. He prided himself, and rightly so, on being the father and author of the McMahon Act on Atomic Energy. As has been mentioned, only time can record the great contributions that BRIEN MCMAHON has made to this country and to his State by his initiative in bringing forth that great bill.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in extending my condolences to his family.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the close relationship and friendship that existed between our late friend, BRIEN MCMAHON, and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd]. I know that BRIEN in the Great Beyond is happy as he looks down on us today in the knowledge that his close and valued friend, Tom Dodd, as a Member of this body on the first day of the session when he was sworn in is the one who announced officially to the membership of the House of Representatives of his death.

BRIEN McMAHON

I first met BRIEN McMAHON some years ago when he was Assistant Attorney General, serving under another great American, an outstanding son of Connecticut, and in my opinion a man who is one of the greatest of our Attorneys General of all times, the Honorable Homer S. Cummings. From the time I first met BRIEN McMAHON a close friendship developed between us which continued throughout the years until his death. I was proud of him as Assistant Attorney General because of the outstanding services he rendered to our country in that position. I was proud of him as a Senator of the United States, and particularly proud of the great contributions that he made toward peace and the determined efforts that he constantly made to bring about and achieve that goal which constitutes the hopes and aspirations and desires not only of millions of Americans but of countless of millions of persons living in all lands throughout the world.

BRIEN McMAHON died at a young age, but he crowded into his life many things that few persons have been able to crowd into a much longer life. He was not only outstanding in his ability but he was an indefatigable worker, a man of charming personality and of fixed determination in accomplishing those things which he considered to be for the best interests of our country. He was chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Two of the members of that committee representing the House are on the floor today. We all know of his leadership on that important joint committee, and of the contributions of that joint committee under his leadership. Dying at a comparatively young age, BRIEN McMAHON has left his imprint on the pages of our history.

To Mrs. McMahon, to his daughter, and to his loved ones, to the Connecticut delegation in both branches of the Congress, and to the people of Connecticut, I extend my profound sympathy in their great loss and sorrow. I have lost a personal friend.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I take the floor this afternoon to participate in the eulogies in behalf of one of the great Americans of this time and this age.

Just about 1 year ago at this time Senator BRIEN MCMAHON, acting as chairman of the joint committee, and I as vice chairman, began reviewing the budget and the requests by the Commission for the work for 1953. I so well remember one item when we came to it. The request was for $5,000,000 for research on cancer. He raised the question immediately, being a well man at that time, if that was enough. Was that enough? There was some question, and we finally arrived at a figure of around $6,000,000, which the Appropriations Committee so kindly gave the American people to fight this dreadful disease. With those funds there have been established in this country at the present time over 100 research projects in medical institutions. That, in itself, is worth a man's lifetime for humanity, in my opinion.

I could point out many, many things that have not been said about BRIEN MCMAHON'S work in this particular project. It has been so broad, it has been so big that this body has so kindly and graciously permitted the joint committee to a large extent to run what we believe is a sound program. There is no man in American history, to my mind, who has contributed as much up to the present as BRIEN MCMAHON on this one project alone. You can go through what was said about him in the medical journals and the scientific journals. I know what we have to handle. When we took over this project in 1945 there was nothing that held it together except just loose appropriations, and it went to pieces. There was no man who did more to bring that together than BRIEN MCMAHON. It was no easy job, because the scientists at that time were not entirely satisfied. You can read the scientific journals, where they each pay tribute to this great American for what he has done for science.

BRIEN McMAHON

When he died last summer, he was only 48. Great as his contributions to his State and his country were, the best was yet to come. Distinguished leaders of both parties saw him as a future Secretary of State. Countless wise Americans considered him worthy presidential timber. Indeed, BRIEN McMAHON was actively supported for the presidency before the Democratic convention.

BRIEN McMAHON seemed destined for greatness from the very outset. His rise in public office was meteoric, and his record was one of holding progressively more important jobs with progressively greater distinction.

At the age of 31, he was made an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice—the youngest person ever to hold such a high post. Under his direction, the Criminal Division established a unique record of protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty.

In 1944, when he had scarcely turned 40, Connecticut sent him to the Senate, and 6 years later returned him once more. Following his death, the New York Times said that he had helped make the word "politician" a term of honor. I think that was very well put. With BRIEN McMAHON it was a deep article of faith that there is no calling higher than the vocation of politics—and he acted in accordance with this belief.

I know that he loved the lusty give-and-take of hard-hitting and honorable political debate; and he loved his colleagues. While he fought with all his heart for what he considered right, he fought fairly and cleanly. He respected honestly held differences of opinion, and his friendships were never formed along the lines of political parties.

America knew BRIEN McMAHON as "Mr. Atom"—and for very good reason. Immediately after Hiroshima, he grasped the tremendous dilemma of the atomic age. He saw that we had entered into a new era of history. He anticipated the enormous potentialities of the atom for good and for evil—and he resolved to do his best to help make sure that

the atom would be used for the enrichment and not the destruction, of mankind.

While still a freshman Senator, he assisted in writing the law governing our atomic program. He fought harder and more effectively than any other American to establish the principle of civilian control. He served with wisdom and distinction as the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. America's atomic enterprise stands as a monument to his work.

BRIEN MCMAHON hated the atomic weapons which our Nation has been forced to build—he longed for the day when these dreadful instruments of destruction could be abolished from the earth. But so long as self-defense left us no alternative, he resolved that we must maintain and increase our atomic lead.

Yet he never supposed that armaments, standing by themselves, could furnish us real and lasting security. He saw that peace was not simply a matter of building more guns and bombs—he saw that real peace was at bottom a matter of the spirit, a matter of creating the kind of world in which men would live in decency and brotherhood. And so he never ceased working for such a world. Three years ago, when he took the floor of the Senate to argue on behalf of the hydrogen-bomb program, he proposed also that this Nation dedicate itself to a great moral crusade for peace with justice. He summoned us to wage peace and launch a mighty effort to take the everyday peoples of the Communist world away from their tyrannical rulers and win them over to the side of freedom.

No man in public life had greater respect for the realities of statecraft than BRIEN MCMAHON—and no man had a deeper, or more unquenchable sense of idealism.

This blend of practicality and vision was reflected in his work as a high-ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He was able to look beyond this present grim era of international strife—beyond to a world in which the wondrous power of the atom would be used to heal the sick, and to bring new dignity to the wretched and hungry of the earth.

The hearts of Connecticut, of this Chamber, and of this Nation are filled with sympathy for Senator McMAHON's beloved wife and daughter.

He will be remembered.

EXCERPT FROM BROADCAST OF ELMER DAVIS, JULY 28, 1952

We have lost one of the ablest of our younger statesmen—Senator BRIEN McMAHON, of Connecticut, who died this morning at the age of 48. He had been an effective and energetic Assistant Attorney General; but his outstanding achievements were as a Senator, and particularly in handling the matter of atomic energy. Though he was a new Senator at the time of the Hiroshima bomb, he was one of the first who realized the tremendous potential importance of atomic energy in both war and peace. He knew that for the time being its military application was of great significance, but he was convinced that it should be kept under civilian control.

He learned all he could about atomic energy; he wrote a bill to provide for its control, headed a committee that held hearings on his bill and others, and finally got his own measure through the Senate. It was chopped to pieces in the House of Representatives, where many men used patriotism and talk of the need for military control as a cloak for what was really an attempt to give private monopoly a hold on the atomic program. But the two versions of the bill went to conference; and there McMAHON's firmness combined with political adroitness succeeded in bringing out a bill which preserved the essential principle of civilian government control with contractual relations with private industry and a satisfactory liaison with the military forces.

He then became chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and held that post ever since, except for the 2 years of the Eightieth Congress. But he didn't confine himself to overseeing atomic development; he was an active and very useful member of the Foreign Relations Committee; and while he got considerable publicity for some fruitless proposals for disarmament—proposals springing from his realization of the frightful character of atomic war, and a conviction that he ought to make every effort to avert it—his real value was in the day-to-day work of the committee, as an upholder of the principle of collective security and the military and economic measures needed to fortify

it. Last week, the Connecticut delegation to the Democratic National Convention gave him a complimentary vote for the Presidency, though he had sent word that he was not well enough to be considered. That was a mere gesture of courtesy and affection; but if he had lived a dozen years longer he might well have become the first Catholic President of the United States. For his character and his record of public service were such as to commend him to honest men, whatever their religious views.

[From Federation of American Scientists Newsletter, Washington, D. C., of September 16, 1952]

BRIEN MCMAHON

The untimely death of Senator BRIEN MCMAHON on July 28 was a grievous blow to the Nation as a whole, and a particularly tragic loss to American science. As early as the first atomic bomb explosions in 1945, Senator MCMAHON grasped with prescience the political significance of atomic energy both nationally and internationally. Applying his great gifts to the study of atomic science and its social implications, he successfully championed the struggle for civilian control of atomic energy, a struggle which culminated in the 1946 Atomic Energy Act bearing his name. In his capacity as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, he did much to stimulate the enlightenment of the American public in atomic matters, as well as to shepherd the Atomic Energy Commission through its initial trying years.

He early established a cordial relationship with the Nation's scientists, acting as friend and adviser, giving and taking with earnestness, simplicity, and charm. His unique genius lay in a happy blend of an almost romantic idealism with a shrewd sense of practical realities. He was concerned and made proposals to deal with the international problems of human want and misery. At the same time, he was acutely aware of the needs for national defense, down to the last step of securing adequate congressional appropriations for his projects.

Of particular interest to Federation of American Scientists is a proposal made in his last address delivered by wire from a Washington hospital on June 14 to the Democratic State Convention in Hartford. He said, "We need, I think, a little group of dedicated men * * * to take a fresh look at the control problem * * * [of atomic energy on an international scale]." A similar proposal, initiated by Federation of American Scientists last fall was transmitted to the White House on behalf of Federation of American Scientists by Senator MCMAHON. At the end, as

at the beginning, he stood shoulder to shoulder with American scientists.

Within the short perspective of 6 years since the Atomic Energy Act became law, this monument to BRIEN McMAHON'S efforts has gained general acceptance as part of our way of life. BRIEN McMAHON, it has been said, wrote atomic history, the first chapter of which is atomic organization on a national scale. In that chapter and in the traditions of American citizen-scientists, his name will remain enshrined.

I wish I had time to tell this House about many more projects. It so happened that BRIEN McMAHON had no idea a year ago that he had this disease, and I had no idea that I had it in my family. My wife is just alive today.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DODD. I yield.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, no one could be more deserving of the fine tribute paid to his memory than the late distinguished Senator from Connecticut, the Honorable BRIEN McMAHON.

I concur fully in the statement which has been made by the present chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Hon. Carl Durham, of North Carolina, to the effect that no one in the country has contributed more to our Nation's atomic energy program than the late Senator McMAHON.

I have been a member of the joint committee since its creation under law in 1946, when the first chairmanship went to the great Senator from Connecticut. I am thoroughly acquainted with the work he did in this field. I know how he put the force of his personality behind the recent expansion program in the field of atomic energy, how he put force into the hydrogen program; I know how he carried on his great work to keep America ahead in this field.

I am of the opinion that there was no one in the United States, aside from the great scientists themselves, who was more versed in this field than BRIEN McMAHON. He obtained

his knowledge of it in a comparatively short time by his devotion to his work and by the great effort he put into his assignment as a member of the joint committee.

I join my colleagues from the State of Connecticut and from all the other States of the country in expressing profound sympathy to the family of Senator BRIEN MCMAHON.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the life and character of Senator MCMAHON.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 11).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. BRIEN MCMAHON, a Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that as a further mark of respect to our deceased colleagues, the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, January 6, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

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